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ABSTRACT

This guide, which is intended for language and literacy teachers and researchers who are becoming interested in the Internet, offers a brief overview of using the Internet and explains how to access various language and literacy resources. Part 1, which is devoted to Internet basics, examines the following topics: the Internet (e-mail, mailing lists, newsgroups, file transfer protocol, the World Wide Web); connection to the Internet (hardware and software needs, useful books and magazines, setting up a connection); Internet account selection (types of accounts, Internet service providers). Discussed in part 2 are using e-mail and mailing lists and using and searching the World Wide Web. In part 3 instructions are provided for accessing the following language and literacy databases/resources: National Languages and Literacy Institute of Australia database; ERIC database; and National Centre for English Language Teaching and Research resources. Part 4 is an annotated listing of eight Australian websites and eight international websites that are considered important to language and literacy teachers and researchers. Presented in part 5 are the Internet addresses of 55 language and literacy websites, 27 mailing lists, and 10 newsgroups and a glossary. (MN)

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ED 405 486

Internet guide

for Language & Literacy

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Teachers and Researchers

Cou73 698

An **Internet Guide** for Language and Literacy Teachers and Researchers

by Syed Javed

This publication is one of the outcomes of the Integrated Research Strategy Project - an Australian Language and Literacy Policy project commissioned by the Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs to support initiatives for the implementation of the National Collaborative Adult English Language and Literacy Strategy.

The principle aim of the project was to provide a clear picture of the existing state of research in the field of adult English language and literacy and to provide guidelines for future directions.

The Integrated Research Strategy Project was a joint research project involving the National Centre for English Language Teaching and Research (NCELTR), the National Languages and Literacy Institute of Australia Ltd (NLLIA) and the Centre for Language and Literacy, University of Technology, Sydney (UTS).

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FOREWORD

The Integrated Research Strategy Project proposed the development of this guide to assist practitioners, policy makers and researchers in locating and retrieving relevant research information from on-line databases and electronic retrieval systems. The Integrated Research Strategy Project (which included numeracy within its definition of language and literacy) was an Australian Language and Literacy Policy project commissioned by the then Department of Employment, Education and Training to support initiatives for the implementation of the National Collaborative Adult English Language and Literacy Strategy. Its aim was to provide a clear picture of the existing state of research in the field of adult English language and literacy and to provide guidelines for future directions.

This guide comes at a time when the use of Internet is growing rapidly in the community of language and literacy professionals and there is a clear need for a reference guide to assist teachers and researchers who are beginning to explore the Internet for their professional needs.

I hope this guide serves as a catalyst for facilitating more research in the field of language and literacy.

Rosa McKenna

Integrated Research Strategy Project

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Thanks to the many people associated with the Information Technology Project from the Adult Literacy Research Network Node for Victoria who have contributed in the development of this guide. It has been through the support and encouragement from Rosa McKenna of the NLLIA, Daryl Evans of Western Melbourne Institute of TAFE and Bev Campbell of the Adult Literacy Research Network Node that this guide has been possible.

Special acknowledgements are due to Peter White of the NLLIA - LATTICE, who assisted in the collection of language and literacy sites on the Internet; Judy King of NCELTR, who helped me in accessing the NCELTR on-line resources and Vijay Thalathoti, of the Victorian University of Technology, who helped me with many technical matters related to the Internet.

I would also like to thank subscribers of TESL-CA, NETEACH, EDNA-TALK, LICS and the Adult_Literacy Mailing List who continue to keep us all up-to-date with the latest Internet-related language and literacy developments. Many of the addresses appearing in this guide were originally posted to these lists.

Very special thanks to David Dickson of NLLIA Publications for the illustrations, design and putting all the bits and pieces together.

INTRODUCTION

This guide is intended to be a resource for those who are just becoming interested in the Internet. It does not explain the Internet in technical detail; it offers only a brief overview and concentrates instead on how to access various language and literacy resources. For a more comprehensive understanding of Internet this guide should be used in conjunction with popular Internet titles such as *The Internet Navigator* .

The directory of addresses in this guide is a result of months of browsing, and following up the postings on a number of language and literacy related Mailing Lists. Colleagues who use Internet regularly have also contributed to the collection. It is not a complete list and new sites are emerging all the time. The addresses listed in this guide were updated in June 1996. Attempts are underway to make a directory such as available via the Internet so it can be kept up-to-date.

This book assumes the reader has access to Internet resources either through a university or through a dial-up account using a modem. I have limited my explanations of the Internet to using the most popular and user-friendly Internet tools such as *Netscape* and *Eudora.*

Syed Javed

USING THIS GUIDE

This guide has five separate sections, each covering a different aspect of the Internet. You will be able to use this guide as a quick reference during your Internet sessions.

I. Internet Basics

A brief introduction to what the Internet is and how you can get your computer connected. It also gives some tips on choosing an Internet service provider.

II. Using Internet Tools

Using *Eudora* and *Netscape* - step-by-step explanations for using these two popular programs. The section also explains the process of joining and leaving Mailing List discussion groups and how to search on the World Wide Web.

III. Accessing Databases

Accessing the NLLIA, ERIC and NCELTR databases for searching for language and literacy related information.

IV. Important Web sites

Important Australian and overseas language and literacy sites. This directory covers a wide range of educational centres including several virtual libraries.

V. Directories

Selected listings on the World Wide Web, mailing list and newsgroup addresses related to the language and literacy field. The focus of the selection here is to assist language and literacy researchers to locate research information through the Internet.

WHAT IS THE INTERNET?

The Internet is really no more than a collection of computers around the world that are connected or networked together. Despite the fact that these thousands of computers differ in their make, computing power and operating systems all of them are able to communicate with each other using a common language known as TCP/IP, *Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol.* Computers connected to Internet can transfer text files, graphics, sound and video using this TCP/IP language.

More powerful computers on this Internet are known as *servers.* These servers are storehouses of large volume of data and run special software to serve this data to other smaller less powerful computers known as clients. Computers we use at our homes can be termed *client* computers. Many large organisations, universities and Internet service providers have their server computers connected to the Internet 24 hours a day and allow client computers to connect via local networks or telephone lines. The information you can access through a server on the Internet may be stored on that server or any other server, even one located on the other side of the globe.

Through these servers and client computers the Internet makes it possible for us to do various things such as: exchange and distribute electronic messages via email and news-groups; search databases and retrieve information through World Wide Web; and transfer software and files through *File Transfer Protocol* (FTP). The Internet is growing rapidly and more and more computers are joining the list of server and client computers. To be able to connect to the Internet as a client your computer needs specific hardware and software and an account with a local Internet service provider.

Although the Internet has a wealth of resources a few of its features are more commonly used than others:

Email

The most basic Internet service is *electronic mail.* Internet email lets you send messages to other users, regardless of where they are located or what type of computer they use. To send an email message you need to open a mail program such as *Pine* or *Eudora* on your computer and compose a message in its window. You also need to know the unique email address of the person you wish to contact. An Internet email address looks like this: *username@address of the computer* For example you can contact ARIS at: *aris@lingua.cltr.uq.oz.au*

Mailing lists

Mailing lists are electronic discussion groups comprising people with similar interests. Using email services people can post messages that are distributed to all members of a discussion group simultaneously by an automated mailing list software. You subscribe to a list by sending an email to the Listserver address. You will soon receive daily, weekly or occasional email messages from people who submit them to the list. You can contribute your questions, comments or information in the same way.

Newsgroups

Newsgroups are the Internet's town hall. Similar to mailing lists, newsgroups are also topical discussion groups. The difference is that with a mailing list, messages appear in your email box whenever you check your email, whereas newsgroup messages remain on the news-server's computer. You can read newsgroups postings by using a news-reader software or *Netscape Navigator*. There are many thousand newsgroups on almost every conceivable topic.

FTP

FTP stands for *File Transfer Protocol* but often it is used as a verb to represent the action of file transfer. You FTP to transfer a file from a remote computer on the Internet to your own computer. Many distance education students FTP their assignments to the host

computers of their lecturers or supervisors. Several universities and software companies also make available useful educational and computer software for public access through FTP. To FTP from your computer you will need to run special software. *Netscape Navigator* also allows you to do FTP.

World Wide Web

Also known as the *Web* or *WWW*. The World Wide Web is the 'point and click' way of accessing information over the Internet. The software that allows your computer to access the WWW is called a Web browser. A browser lets you take a virtual walk around the Internet or its sites, checking out what is available and deciding whether you would like to see more, all through on-screen clickable links. *Netscape Navigator* is the most popular Web browser; it allows access to home pages, various Internet search facilities and newsgroups simply by pointing and clicking.

There also are many other services such as *Gopher, Telnet, Internet Relay Chat (IRC), Multi-user Dungeon (MUD)* and more.

CONNECTING TO THE INTERNET

If you are working within a university environment and have access to university resources you can find a networked computer that has access to Internet by contacting your information technology department help desk. Ask for a computer that provides access to *Netscape, Telnet* and email programs.

If you are thinking of accessing Internet from your home computer you will need to purchase a modem and subscribe to Internet through an *Internet Service Provider* (ISP). Apart from a modem and an Internet account you will also need software to use Internet-based services such as email and the World Wide Web.

HARDWARE NEEDS

Computer

Your computer equipment should be from the upper-end of the range of Macintosh or IBM-compatible PC machines (486 and higher) with preferably 8 megabytes, or more, of RAM (Random Access Memory). You will need a high resolution colour monitor to make full use of multimedia environment on the Web.

Modem

A modem is the translator between your computer (digital) and the phone line (analog). The higher the speed, the better the performance. The best available currently is 28,800 bits per second. A 28.8 kbps V.34 modem from a reputable company would be a good choice for Web use.

SOFTWARE NEEDS

The software allows your computer to speak the Internet language, TCP/IP. It also lets you perform the various facilities of the Internet: email, Web-browsing, file transfer and others. Software is commonly available from the Internet Service Providers and also comes on disks enclosed with popular Internet books (see list later in this section). The most important client-software needed on your computer is:

Dialler Program

This program lets your modem dial up your provider. *Trumpet Winsock* and Netmanager's *Custom* are two popular diallers available as shareware. Macintosh users will need *MacTCP* alongwith *MacPPP* or *InterSLIP* dialler.

Trumpet Winsock is available from:
ftp://archie.au/micros/pc/oak/vendors/trumpet/winsock

E-Mail Client

Qualcomm's *Eudora* is the most popular and versatile e-mail program available as a 'freeware' from Internet. *Eudora* has a similar interface for both IBM and Mac computers.

Eudora for PC is available from:
ftp://archie.au/micros/pc/oak/win3/eudora
Eudora for Macintosh is available from:
ftp://archie.au/micros/mac/mailers/eudora

Web Browser

Netscape Navigator is by far the best and most commonly used. It is also available as a 'freeware' for educational use. *Netscape* is simple to use and its links and layouts will seamlessly introduce the user to other Internet facilities like Newsgroups, the database searcher gopher and FTP.

Netscape for PC is available from:
ftp://ftp.netinfo.com.au/pub/netscape/windows
Netscape for Macintosh is available from:

ftp://ftp.netinfo.com.au/pub/netscape/mac

Telnet Client

This is important software for accessing catalogues of various libraries from around the world. The telnet command is integrated in *Netscape Navigator* but you still need a telnet client on your hard disk. *NCSA Telnet* is available on Internet as freeware.

Telnet for *Winsock* is available from:
ftp://ftp.dstc.edu.au/u2/pub/pc/winsock/trumpet/twsk21f.zip
Telnet for Macintosh is available from:
ftp://archie.au/micros/mac/info-mac/comm/tcp/ncsa-telnet-26.hqx

Books and Magazines

There are quite a number of books on Internet currently on the market but be very watchful. These books become outdated very quickly. Some of the useful ones are:
On-Line in Oz - by Sue Lowe
Using the Internet - by Que (comes with a disk full of Internet software)
Internet Australasia - a monthly magazine that gives latest information on Internet developments and publishes a directory of Internet Service Providers.
internet.au - another Australian monthly magazine containing useful information about WWW sites.

Setting up your Connection

Once you have all the necessary ingredients for connecting to Internet (ie, a computer, a modem, an Internet account, a telephone line, dialler software and some client software such as *Netscape Navigator* and *Eudora)* it's time to make a start. The setting up of your Internet connection is not a straight forward task and unless your service provider has equipped you with clear instructions and compatible software it is best to get someone experienced to handle the configuration and setting up. Details of setting-up are beyond the scope of this guide but if you want to know more about setting-up your connection, a book like *Internet Starter Kit* by Adam Angust is a good resource.

CHOOSING AN INTERNET ACCOUNT

If you are going to connect to the Internet through a commercial Internet Service Provider (ISP) there are a few important things to know before you make a choice.

Types of Account

Internet Service Providers offer two kinds of accounts:

- a *shell* account and,
- a *SLIP* or *PPP* account.

A shell account provides most basic type of Internet connection. Using a shell account you cannot see pictures or graphics; your Internet connection has a 'text only' interface. To work with a shell account you need to learn some basic *Unix* commands because with this account you don't have a 'point and click' interface. Shell accounts are usually less expensive and preferred by computer nerds.

A SLIP or PPP account is more popular with the Internet and World Wide Web users. Most Internet Service Providers are now offering PPP accounts which provide a graphical interface to the Internet allowing you to run *Windows*-based software for Internet services such as email and the Web. This guide is based on using the Internet with a SLIP or PPP account. This type of account is more expensive but allows a user-friendly interface and a direct access to Internet resources. Some large commercial on-line companies such as Compuserve and Skynet also allow their customers to access Internet through their own gateways.

Internet Service Provider

When choosing an Internet Service Provider it is important to find out:

- Do they provide software compatible with your platform, for example Macintosh or Windows?
- What software do they provide? (dialler, e-mail program, web browser, ftp software, telnet etc.)
- How do they provide it? On disk or you have to download it on-line? If the latter, will they help you over the phone?
- Do they have modem connections at your speed?
- Is dialling -up (connecting to them) a local call?
- What is the ratio of modems at that speed to users? What is the ratio of lines to users? (For both, the higher the better.)

Costs

Some ISPs have flat rates; others have a combination of joining fee, monthly fees and per-hour charges, varying at different times of the day. With some ISPs as little as $70.00 can buy you an Internet account and 20 hours of access time. To get a fair idea of performance of their services check local Internet magazines or ask a friend with some experience.

Following is a sample list of Internet Service providers from Victoria and NSW:

- *Access One* 008-818391
- *Ausnet Services* .....03-9602 4777 (Melbourne)
  02-241 5888 (Sydney)
- *Dialix* .....1902 292 004 (National)
- *IBM Global* .....1800 645 336 (National)
- *Ozemail*.....1800 805 874 (National)
- *VICNET*.....03- 9669 9710 (Melbourne only)
- *MiraNet* .....03-9882 8100 (Melbourne only)
- *Magnadata* .....02-264 7326 (Sydney only)
- *Geko* .....02-439 1999 (Sydney only)

For more detailed listings of ISPs check Australian Internet magazines.

USING EMAIL

Email or electronic mail is one of the most popular means for communicating through the Internet. Email works a lot like ordinary, postal mail. You write a message, address it, and send it on its way. At the other end, the person to whom you send it sees that a message from you has arrived. They can then read it. Email usually takes only a few seconds to get through.

There are many different software programs for email. If you have an standard shell account your host computer may offer you *Pine, Elm* or *Mail* programs. If you have a PPP or SLIP account you will have to load an email software such as *Eudora* or *Pegasus* on your personal computer. *Eudora* is a free software available on the World Wide Web. *Eudora* is simple to use and allows you to read and write messages off-line, i.e you can compose a message or read a previously downloaded message without first connecting to Internet.

Email addresses

When you get an Internet account you also get an email address so that others can communicate with you on the Net.
All email addresses have the following components:
user's name@name of the computer.type of organisation
for example: *abthc@cunyvm.cuny.edu*

Commercial organisations have the letters *.com* and Government computers have the letters *.gov* at the end of their addresses. And educational sites have the letters *.edu*. There are also *.net* for network and *.org* for non-profit organisations. Net addresses commonly end in a country code such as *.au* for Australia, *uk.* for United Kingdom, *.il* for Israel and *.in* for India. Most US addresses are an exception to this rule.

There are **never any spaces** in an Internet address, and it is **usually all lowercase**. Email addresses are not case sensitive which means writing in upper-case or lower-case will not make any difference.

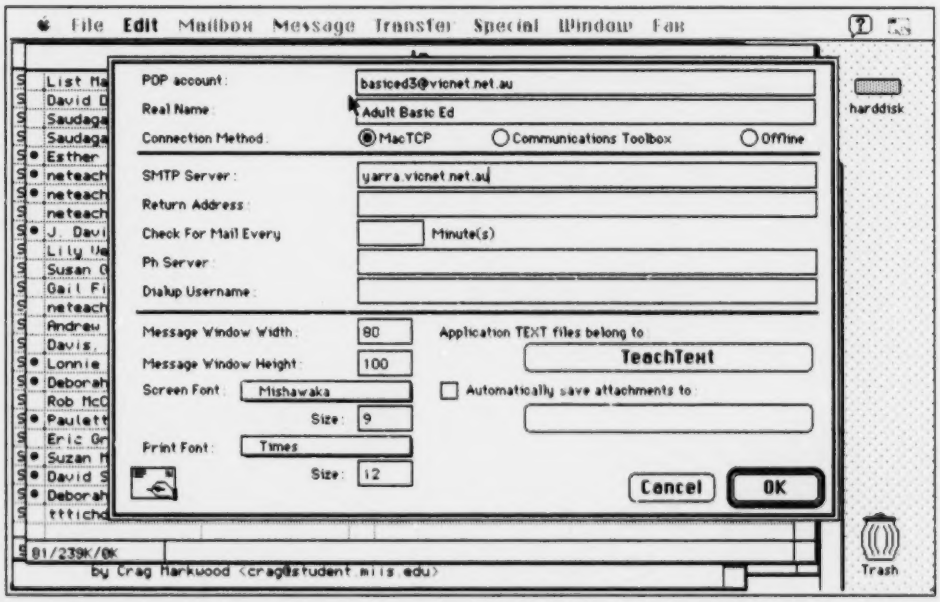
An email address can be long especially if they include the name of the department or even the individual computer. For example an email address may be long like: *jsw%basiced9@melbourne.dialix.edu.au* or short like *president@whitehouse.gov*

Launching and configuring *Eudora*

After successfully loading *Eudora* on your PC or Mac you need to configure it for your Internet account. In the following section I will show you how to configure and use *Eudora* to compose and send email messages.

1. Double click on the *Eudora* icon. [*Eudora* launches and is most likely to open with just a menu bar.]

2. From the **Special** menu, choose **Configuration.** [*Eudora* will present you with the Configuration dialog box. *See illustration below.*]



3. Fill in your email address in the **POP account** field.

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4. Write your name in the **Real Name** field.

5. Fill in the SMTP address for your email in the **SMTP Server** field. [The SMTP address is similar to your email address but without the @ sign. eg. yarra.vic-net.net.au]

6. You may leave the other fields at the default settings.

7. Click the **OK** button to close the configuration dialog and save your changes.

8. From the **Special Menu**, choose **Switches**. [*Eudora* brings up the Switches dialog.box]

9. Uncheck the **Immediate Send** checkbox in the sending options. [This ensures that you can compose mail and queue it for sending without being connected to the Internet the entire time.]

10. Click the **OK** button to close the **Switches** dialog box and save your changes. [*Eudora* is now ready for use.]

Composing an email message

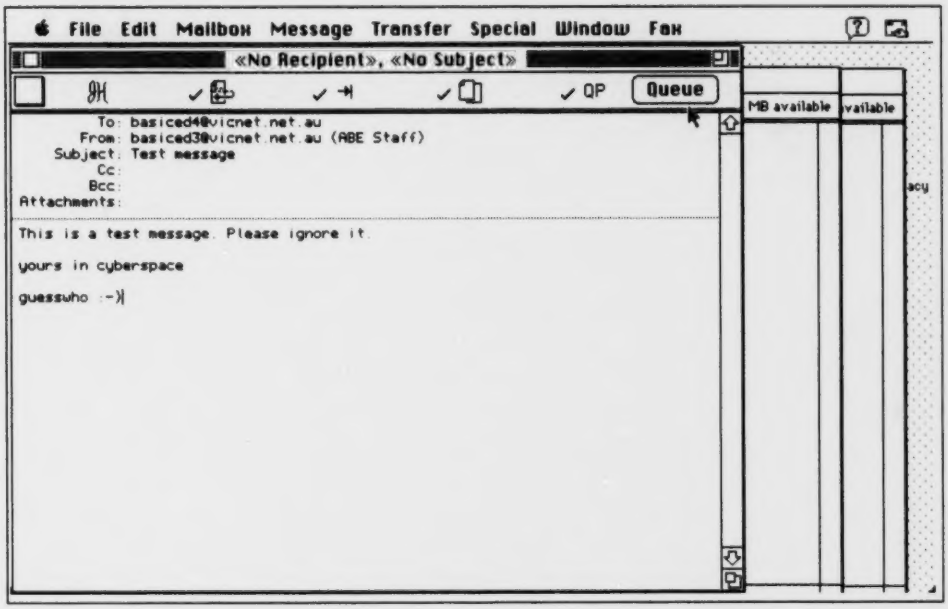
1. Make sure *Eudora* is running. From the **Message** menu, choose New Message. [*Eudora* presents you with new message window, with the **From** field already filled in with your email address and name.]

2. Make sure your insertion point is in the **To** field. Now type in the e-mail address of the person to whom you are sending this message.

3. Press **Tab,** or click to the right of **Subject** field. Enter your subject , something like 'test message' or 'Hello'.

4. Click in the large area of the window for typing the body of your message. Type a short message.

Using *Eudora*



5. When you are finished, click on the **Queue** button in the upper right-hand corner of the window. Do not Quit *Eudora*. Switch out of *Eudora* to launch PPP or TCP Man.

6. Make sure you are connected to Internet.

7. Switch back to *Eudora* and from **File** menu choose **Send Queued** messages. [*Eudora* contacts your POP server and starts transferring your message.]

Read, Reply and Delete Email

Make sure that *Eudora* is running and that you are connected to Internet. [An easy way to do this is to look at your modem lights. If a row of lights is on, you are connected. One or two lights indicate a lost connection.]

2. From the **File** menu select **Check Mail**. [A window will appear asking you for a password.]

3. Enter your password correctly and click **OK**. [*Eudora* will display logging on to your POP server and collecting your mail. New mail will appear in window]

4. Double Click on the message line to Open and read it.

5. To reply to this message, choose **Reply** from **Message** menu.

6. Write a short reply by typing just above the original mail which appears as <quoted mail>.

7. When your are finished click on **Queue** button.

8. Now go to **File** menu and select **Send Queued** messages. [*Eudora* will start connection to your SMTP server and send your queued message.]

9. To delete the message from the **In** box first highlight the message line and then select **Delete** from the **Message** menu.

Eudora has many more useful features but unfortunately the freeware version doesn't come with a manual. There is good chapter on how to use *Eudora* in the Que publication, *Using the Internet.*

MAILING LISTS

Mailing lists are one of the most useful services of Internet from an educational point of view. Mailing lists provide a forum for on-going discussion, information dissemination, sharing of ideas and seeking questions and answers. You can subscribe to a mailing list using your email program. Once you subscribe to a list any message posted to the list by any subscriber is duplicated by the Listserver computer and sent to all subscribers at their email addresses. For language and literacy teachers and researchers there are several mailing lists providing instant access to hundreds of language and literacy teachers worldwide. You can join a mailing list simply as an observer and watch over the discussion, or you can take an active role by responding to postings.

Joining a Mailing List

Mailing lists are generally run by an automated computer program such as *Listserv, Listproc* or *Majordomo.* To join a mailing list you need to subscribe to it using your email program.

1. Find the name of the list and the address of its listserver.

2. Send an e-mail message to the listserver address saying *subscribe listname yourname*

For example, to subscribe to *'Literacy'* mailing list run by the listserver at the *listserv@nysernet.org* follow these steps:

1. Open your mail program and choose **New Message** window.

2. In the **To: address** field type in the email address of the listserver computer as: *listserv@nysernet.org.*

3. Leave the **Subject** line and other fields blank.

4. In the first line of the body of the message type: *subscribe LITERACY yourfirstname yoursurname* (note the spaces)

5. Click on **Send** button to send the above message.

Within a minute or two after sending this message you will receive a reply from this listserve confirming that your name has been added to the 'Literacy' mailing list. Usually this welcome message is accompanied by a set of instructions on how to post messages on the list, how to leave this list, how to get a list of all the files available on this list etc. It is wise to print this first message from the list for future reference.

If the Listserv is *Majordomo* the message should read as: *subscribe Name of List*. Note that with *Majordomo* listprocessors there is no need to include your name in the subscribe message.

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One important thing you must remember is that there are always two addresses associated with mailing lists:

- the address where you send commands to a computer to join or leave a list. This address is usually ***listserv@domain.name***
- the address where you post your messages to the list. This address is usually ***listname@domain.name***

When sending a message to a list you must send it to the appropriate address to avoid embarrassment.

How to unsubscribe

You might find that a particular mailing list is not really what you want and a lot of junk mail may be accumulating in your mailbox unnecessarily. You can easily leave such a list by unsubscribing. To unsubscribe you will need to send an email to the *listserv* address.

For example to unsubscribe from the *'Literacy'* mailing list follow these steps:

1. Open your email program.

2. Choose **New** message from your menu.

3. Type in *listserv@org.nysernet.org* in the **To:** address field.

4. In the first line of the body of the message write, 'unsubscribe Literacy'

5. Leave all other fields blank and send the above message.

After you send the unsubscribe message successfully you will receive a reply within a few minutes confirming that your name has been removed from the list.

In the Directories section of this guide there are names and addresses of some language and literacy mailing lists.

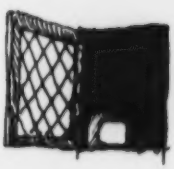
CAPITAL LETTERS

Dealing with Internet you will come across different types of addresses such as:

- email addresses
- World Wide Web addresses
- FTP addresses
- Listserv addresses

In general the following rules apply to these addresses:

- email addresses are case insensitive. This means that the address *raya@melbourne.dialix.oz.au* works the same as *RAYA@MELBOURNE.DIALIX.OZ.AU* or *Raya@Melbourne.dialix.OZ.AU*



- Commands sent to automatic mailer (such as Listserv or Listproc or Majordomo) are case insensitive. Thus the command *SUBSCRIBE TESL-CA Michelle Dixon* works the same way as *subscribe tesl-ca Michelle Dixon.*

- World Wide Web addresses are case sensitive after the Internet address. For example consider the URL: *http://www.surrey.ac.uk/ELI/research.html*
Permissible:
http://www.surrey.ac.uk/ELI/research.html
Permissible:
HTTP://WWW.SURREY.AC.UK/ELI/research.html
Incorrect:
HTTP://WWW.SURREY.AC.UK/ELI/RESEARCH.HTML
Incorrect: *http://www.surrey.ac.uk/eli/research.htm*

- Login names, user ID and passwords are all case sensitive. They must be keyed in exactly as assigned. For example if user ID is *Djap=T*, then typing *djap=T* would not work.

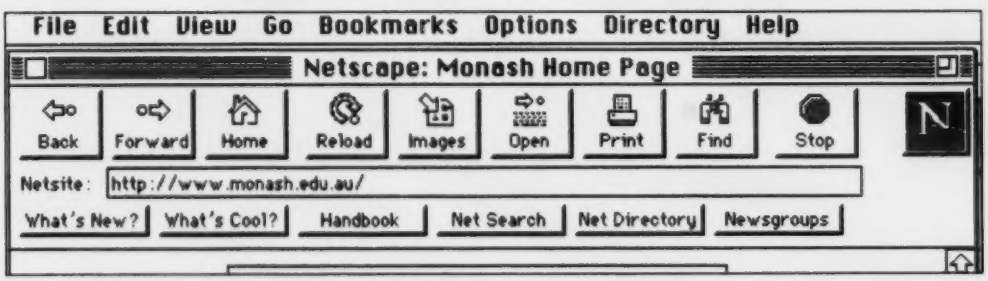
- If you are choosing your own password try to make it at least 7 to 8 characters long and include some non-standard keystrokes such as %, * | etc. Such passwords are not easily de-codable by hackers.

USING THE WORLD WIDE WEB

This is the fanciest and the fastest growing part of the Internet. Actually it is the World Wide Web that has popularised the Internet and brought the technology to ordinary computer users. The WWW is a hypertext environment which allow users to access information with just a click of a mouse. *Netscape Navigator* is the most popular software for using WWW. It allows users to access WWW, FTP, Newsgroups and Email from a single piece of software. Using *Netscape* you can follow hypertext links that take you from one site to another on the Web.

Netscape

When you double click on *Netscape* icon it will open a home page with a window similar to the one shown below:



Back: Clicking this button takes you the last page you looked at.

Forward: Takes you to the next page. This only works after you have gone back at least one page.

Home: This takes you to the default home page location configured for your *Netscape*.

Reload: Reloads the current page. This is useful in cases where the page doesn't load properly in the first try or if bits of the page are distorted as a result of printing the page.

Images: Turns off/on images for a page. Turning off images helps a page to load faster.

Open: Opens a dialog box for you to enter the URL of the location you wish to go to.

Print: Prints the current page.

Find: finds any text on the current page.

Stop: Aborts the current download. A useful button when the download of a page is too slow and you no longer wish to wait for that page.

Location: Also called the *URL*. This is the address of the document you are seeing on your *Netscape* screen. You can save this address so you can come back to it at a later date by choosing **Add Bookmark** from the **Bookmark** menu. The buttons **Welcome, What's New, What's Cool, Netsearch, Net Directory** are links to pages developed by the programmers of *Netscape*. These are general information home pages.

WWW ADDRESSES

A typical WWW address is known as a *Universal Resource Locator* (URL). There are three components to a URL:

- The type of the transfer being made. It could be *http://* or *ftp://* or *gopher://* or *mail://*
- The location the computer information is coming from. This part is very similar to the second part of an E-Mail address.
- Where on that computer the information is stored.

Example of a URL:
http://adhocalypse.arts.unimelb.edu.au/~atell
*w*here

- *http://* is the type of transfer
- *adhocalypse.arts.unimelb.edu.au/* is the location of the computer, and
- *~atell* is the name of the file.

The above address is the URL of the home page of Australian Technology Enhanced Language Learning Consortium. If you read this address from the left to right you will find that there are several parts to it: *http://* indicates the type of transfer of information; in this case it is hypertext transfer protocol. The part after the two forward slashes // is the part that tells the location of the computer: *adhocalypse* is the name of a computer; *arts* is the location of computer; *unimelb* is the organisation where this computer is; *edu* is the the type of organisation (in this case an educational organisation); and *au* is the country where this computer is located (in this case Australia). The next bit of address */~atell* is the name of the file which is opened at this address.

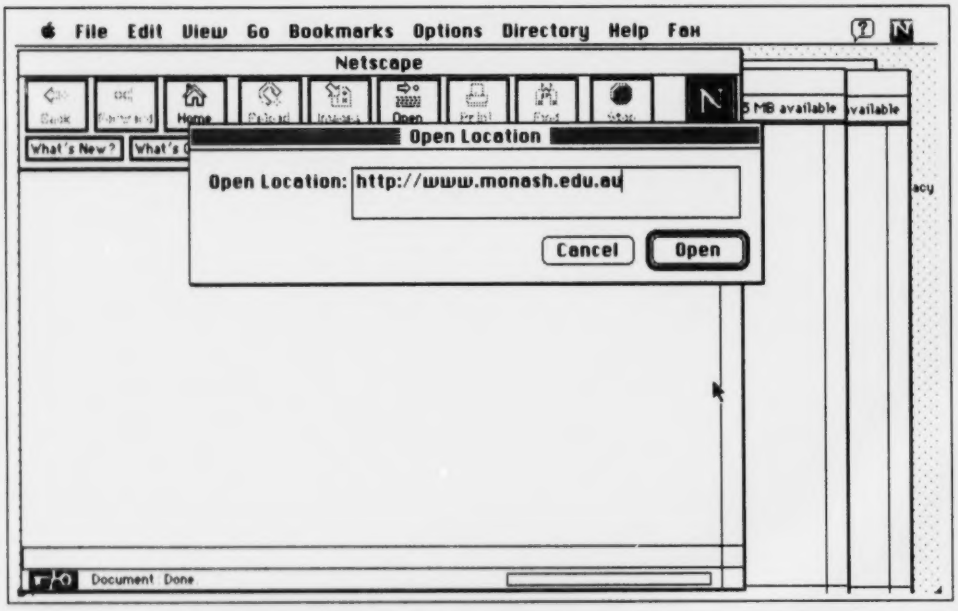
It is important to remember that the part of URL after the first forward slash following the location of computer is case-sensitive and has to be correctly entered or you will not get a response.

Using *Netscape* to Surf the Web

If you have the URL address of a selected home page you can access that home page in a matter of seconds. Say for example you want to find some information from Monash University and you have the URL of Monash as *http://www.monash.edu.au*:

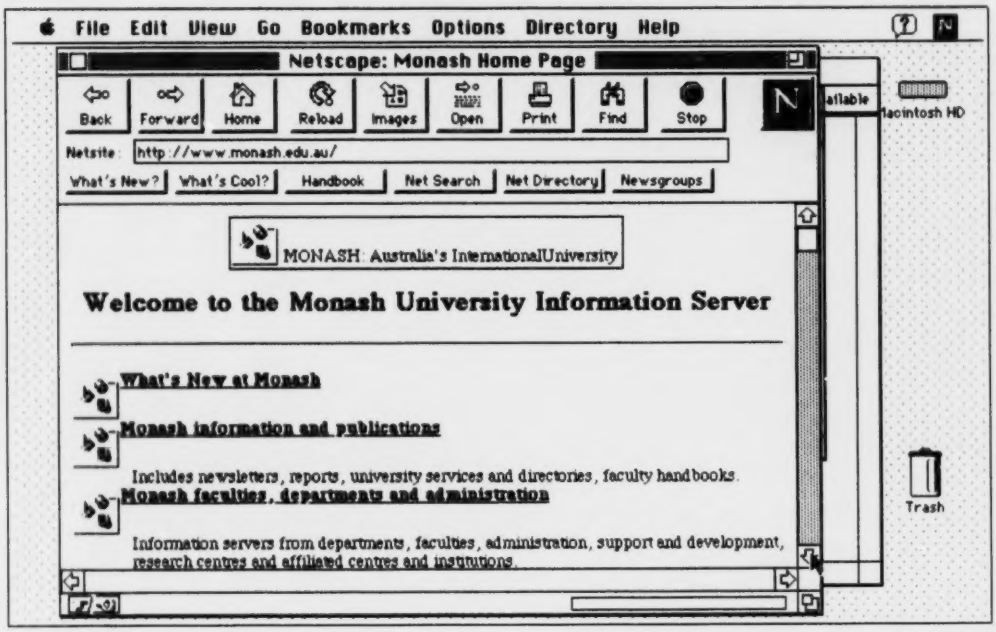
1. Make sure you are logged-in to Internet.
2. Launch *Netscape*.
3. Click the **Open** button from *Netscape* Tool Bar.

Type in *http://www.monash.edu.au* in the **Open Location** box and click **Open**.



[*Netscape* will bring Monash University Home Page on the screen.]

The Monash University Home Page is now in the *Netscape* window. You can follow hypertext links and move back and forth using *Netscape* tool bar buttons. You are now surfing the Net.



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Configuring *Netscape*

The *Netscape* browser needs to be configured according to your service provider's settings before it can do its-many add-on things such as e-mail, access to Newsgroups, Telnet to various libraries and perform several other sound and animation related tasks.

Note: The configuration part is best handled by techies or computer support people. What you need to tell them is what your requirements are and what applications you need to work with your *Netscape*. In most cases if you don't ask them you won't get these things.

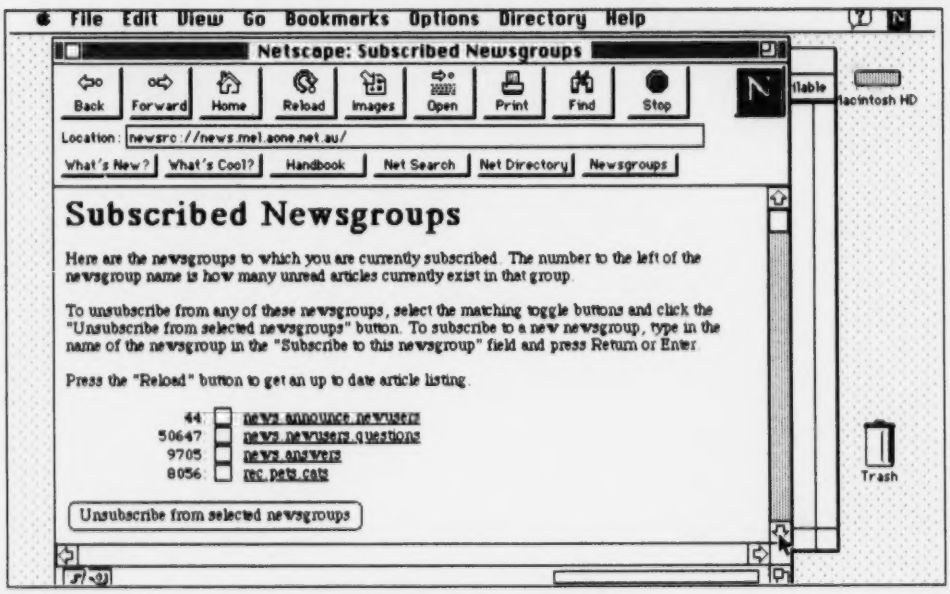
What you need to know

- To send email through *Netscape* you need to tell *Netscape* your SMTP server and e-mail address. This information is put in the **Mail and News** box of **Preferences** under the **Options** menu.
- To access Newsgroups via *Netscape* you need to tell *Netscape* where your NNTP news server is. This information is also put in the **Mail and News** box of **Preferences** under the **Options** menu.
- To access local and overseas libraries and databases through *Netscape* you need another piece of software called *Telnet*. *Netscape* needs to be configured properly to be able to identify *Telnet* on your computer. This is generally done through the **Application and Directories** box of the **Preferences** under the **Options** menu.
- To listen to sound files and view video images you should have appropriate sound and video cards on your computer. You will also need sound and video decompression softwares on your hard disk and your *Netscape* browser needs to be configured properly to identify these helper applications.

Configuring *Netscape* for Email & Newsgroups

Note: There are two important windows to be configured for using *Netscape* smoothly. They are **Styles** and, **Mail and News** windows.

1. Launch *Netscape* by double clicking on its icon.
2. Choose **Preferences** from the **Options** menu.
3. Click on **Styles** to open the Styles window.
4. In the home page **Location** dialog box type the URL of your favourite site.
5. Click on **Mail and News** button in the **Preferences** dialog box.
6. Type in the name of your SMTP Server in Mail [SMTP] Server window eg. *yarra.vicnet.net.au* for VICNET connections or *werple.net.au* for Mira Net connections.
7. Type in the name of your NNTP Server in the News NNTP Server dialog box. eg *news.rmit.edu.au* for a VICNET connection or *news.mira.net.au* for MIRANET connection.
8. Clock **OK** at the bottom of the window to save these settings.
9. *Netscape* is now ready for Newsgroup browsing.


File Edit View Go Bookmarks Options Directory Help
Netscape: Subscribed Newsgroups
Back
Forward
Home
Reload
Images
Open
Print
Find
Stop
Location: newsrc://news.mel.aone.net.au/
What's New?
What's Cool?
Handbook
Net Search
Net Directory
Newsgroups
Subscribed Newsgroups
Here are the newsgroups to which you are currently subscribed. The number to the left of the newsgroup name is how many unread articles currently exist in that group.
To unsubscribe from any of these newsgroups, select the matching toggle buttons and click the "Unsubscribe from selected newsgroups" button. To subscribe to a new newsgroup, type in the name of the newsgroup in the "Subscribe to this newsgroup" field and press Return or Enter.
Press the "Reload" button to get an up to date article listing.
44 news.announce.newusers
50647 news.newusers.questions
9705 news.answers
8056 rec.pets.cats
Unsubscribe from selected newsgroups
Macintosh HD
Trash

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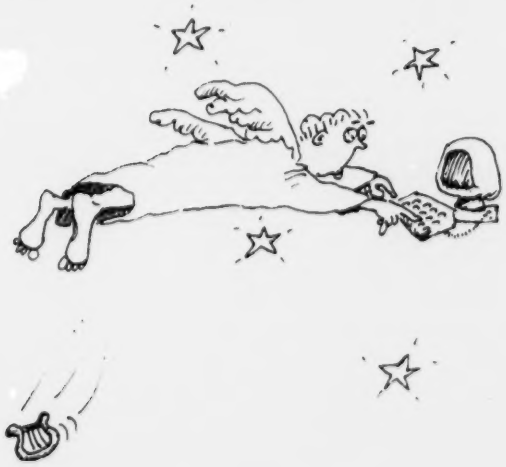
SEARCHING THE WEB

Finding what you are looking for could be a very difficult task on Internet. Thanks to some very efficient tools known as *search engines* finding information on WWW has become relatively simple.

In essence there are two simple ways of finding information on the WWW. You could either use a search engine to do a keyword search or use a subject-based listing to search for information. A good example of a search engine is *Lycos* whereas Yahoo is a hierarchical category-based listing of resources. Apart from *Lycos* and *Yahoo*, there are many other search engines and category listings that do the same job. Until now *Lycos* has been the most comprehensive search engine covering more than 90% of Web sites in its catalogue.

What does a search engine do?

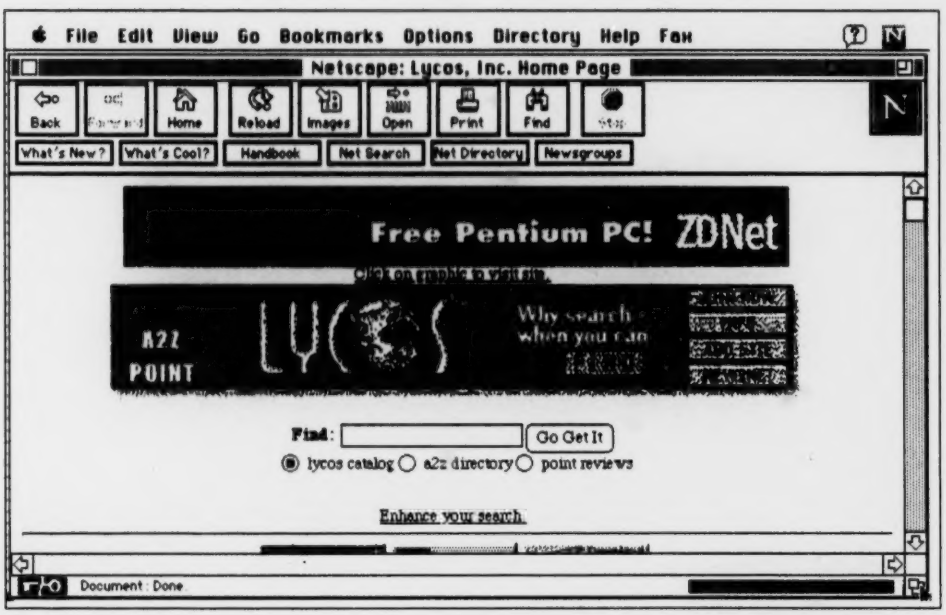
When you type in a key word in the query form of a search engine and specify your search options, the search engines scans thousands of Web pages looking for the keywords specified by you. Then it returns a list of Web addresses in the order of relevance or occurrence. You can then click on any of the search results to see if the home page contains the information you are looking for. On occasions you would need to make intelligent guesses in choosing which site to try.



The *Lycos* Search Engine

Lycos is available at *http://www.lycos.com* *Lycos* can also be found on *Netscape*'s Netsearch Page. Click on the **Netsearch** button of the *Netscape* window to go to this page and scroll down to see links to a number of search engines.

Lycos is just one amongst many useful search engines. At times you will find that the information you are looking for may not be available through *Lycos* and using another search engine may produce better results. It is true that no single database or search engine can possibly cover all the information that is available through the WWW.



Using 'Search'

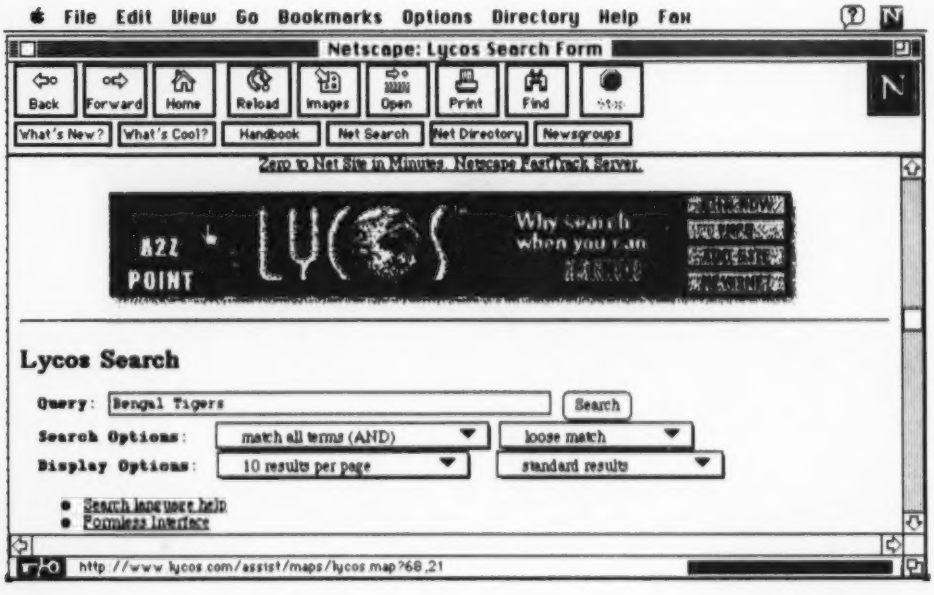
Most of the time when using a search engine you won't need to do much more than type in your keyword in the text entry box and hit **return** or click the **search** button. The search engine will do the search and return you the result in a matter or seconds.

Use the *Lycos* search form to make your search more specific. You can:

- Make your search more narrow, or wider
- Have the search match all words in your query rather than the default 'ANY words'.
- Search for a number of terms which is DIFFERENT from the number you entered. (eg. to search for several possible spellings of a word).

Lycos gives you flexibility to :

- Specify your Search Options
- Specify your Display Options



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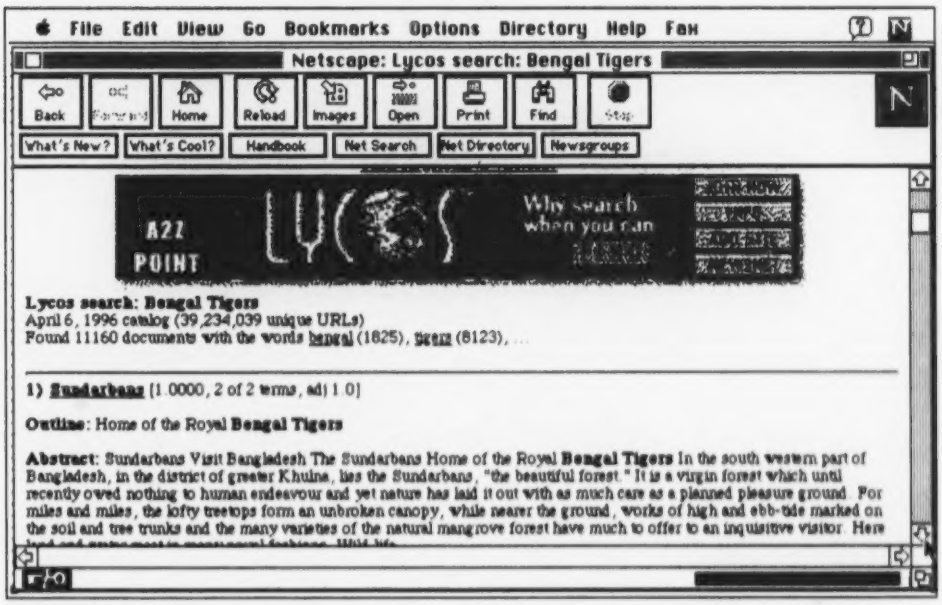
'Search' Options

By default *Lycos* will find all documents matching any word you type in the **query**. For example, if you type "Bengal Tigers" as your query, *Lycos* will find all documents containing either "Bengal" or " Tigers". This is the 'Match any Term' search option and by default *Lycos* does this search on keywords entered in the query box.


File Edit View Go Bookmarks Options Directory Help Fan
Netscape: Lycos search: Bengal Tigers
Back Forward Home Reload Images Open Print Find Stop
What's New? What's Cool? Handbook Net Search Net Directory Newsgroups
A2Z
POINT
Why search when you can
Lycos search: Bengal Tigers
April 6, 1996 catalog (39,234,039 unique URLs)
Found 11160 documents with the words bengal (1825), tigers (8123),
1) Sundarbans [1.0000, 2 of 2 terms, adj 1.0]
Outline: Home of the Royal Bengal Tigers
Abstract: Sundarbans Visit Bangladesh The Sundarbans Home of the Royal Bengal Tigers In the south western part of Bangladesh, in the district of greater Khulna, lies the Sundarbans, "the beautiful forest." It is a virgin forest which until recently owed nothing to human endeavour and yet nature has laid it out with as much care as a planned pleasure ground. For miles and miles, the lofty treetops form an unbroken canopy, while nearer the ground, works of high and ebb-tide marked on the soil and tree trunks and the many varieties of the natural mangrove forest have much to offer to an inquisitive visitor. Here

If you want to find only those documents that match ALL the words in your query, you will need to select the 'Match All Terms (AND)' search option. For the same keywords 'Bengal Tigers', this time *Lycos* search will return only those documents that contain both keywords.

In a situation where you don't know the correct spelling of the keyword, it would be a good idea to type the word in two or three different possible ways and run a search for 'Match Any Term'. Other search options ' Match 2 Terms', 'Match 3 Terms' and 'Match All Terms' give additional flexibility in searching.

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'Display' Option

A search engine may also give you options in choosing how you want to see the results of a query. *Lycos* for example has a default setting for returning 10 hits on each results. You can change this value if you want to see more than 10 results on a single page. Similarly *Lycos* also returns a summary of each hit and from the display option you can change this setting to standard, detailed or summary. In most cased it is best to leave these settings to default.

Some more popular search engines on the WWW:

- *Lycos* . . . . . *http://www.lycos.com*
- *Webcrawler* . . . . . *http://www.webcrawler.com*
- *Info Seek* . . . . . *http://guide.infoseek.com*
- *Excite* . . . . . *http://www.excite.com*
- *YAHOO* . . . . . *http://www.yahoo.com*
- *Opentext* . . . . . *http://www.opentext.com*
- *Magellan* . . . . . *http://www.mckinley.com*

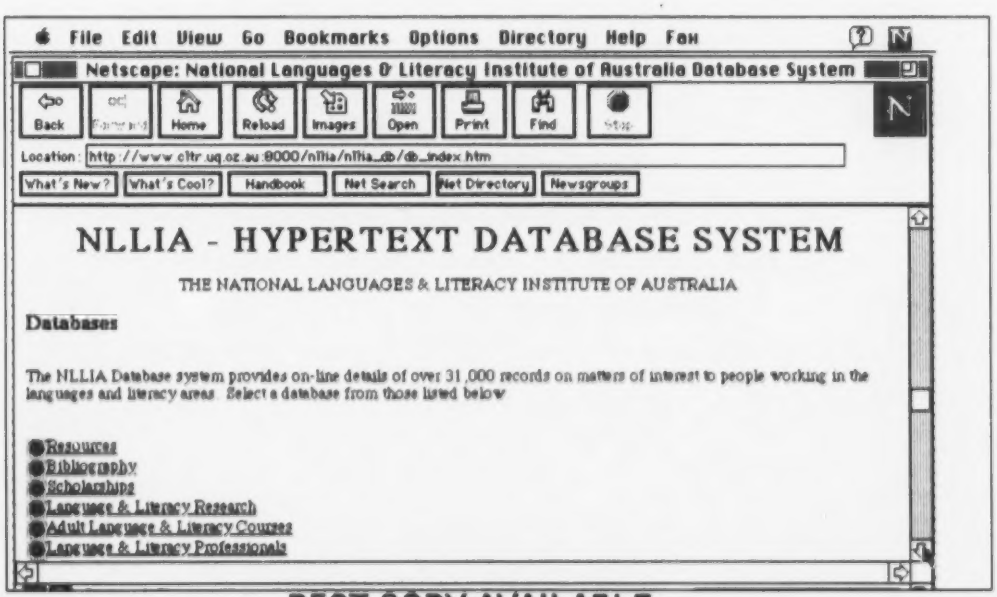
NLLIA DATABASE SYSTEM

Developed by Language and Technology Centre (LATTICE) of University of Queensland and available for public access via Internet and Telnet. It provides access to two databases:

- NLLIA Course Database
- X-Credit Database

The NLLIA Course Database contains searchable information on various aspects of language and literacy courses taught in the Australian higher education sector including: addresses and phone numbers of institutions, courses, and information on the people involved, various language and literacy resources, bibliographic listings and language scholarships.

The X-Credit database is a searchable listing of institutions offering post-graduate courses and subjects in Applied Linguistics and related disciplines. The database can be used to generate search queries based on course details, institution details or unit/subject details.



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Accessing the NLLIA Database

The NLLIA database is accessible via the World Wide Web and it can also be accessed via Telnet. WWW access is hypertext based and relatively easy to use. Telnet access is an older method of access. With Telnet you can search the database more quickly but you need to follow menu-based commands to use the database.

WWW Access

The address for WWW access is:
http://www.cltr.uq.oz.au:8000/nllia/nllia_db/db_index.htm

You can find links to this database from other home pages as well. NLLIA home page at *http://www.cltr.uq.oz.au:8000/nllia* also provides a link to this hypertext database system.

To access the database using your *Netscape* browser:
• click on the open button and type in the URL :
http://www.cltr.uq.oz.au:8000/nllia/nllia_db/db_index.htm
in the **Open Location** box.

The browser will load the NLLIA - HYPERTEXT DATABASE SYSTEM page for you. The page contains links for Course Database and X-Credit Database.

In 1996 the NLLIA will review its Database and information technology service to language and literacy educators. Your views will be sought on the accessibility of system and the usefulness of the information. Look forward to major improvements in the system in 1997.

Categories available include:
- Resources
- Bibliography
- Scholarships
- Language and Literacy Research
- Adult Language and Literacy Courses
- Language and Literacy Professionals
- Institutions - Including Languages

The categories available under Xcredit Database are:
-Institutions
-Course- including xcredit
-Subjects- Xcredit

• Follow the hypertext links to go deeper in the database and find information from your selected category.

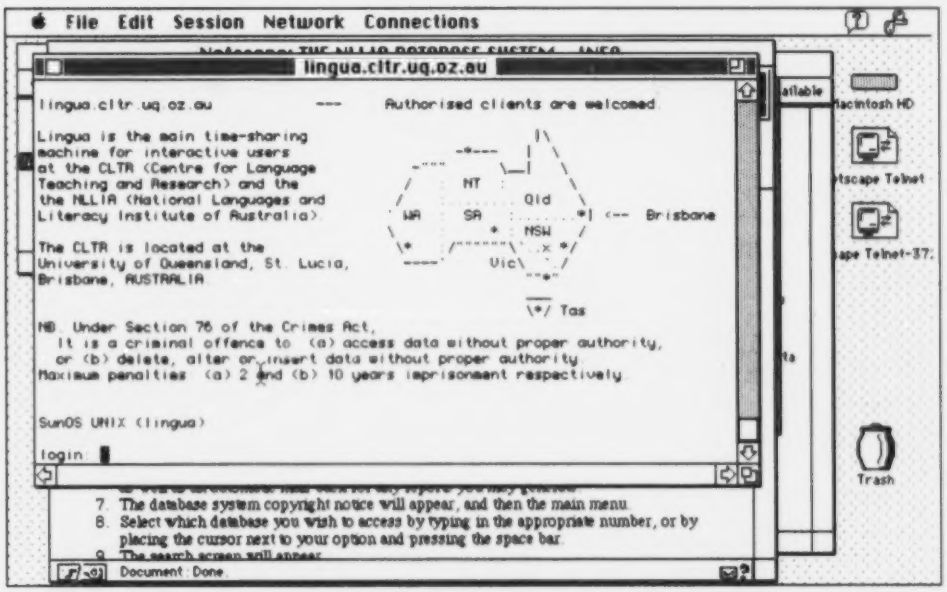
NLLIA Database via Telnet

To use Telnet to access NLLIA databases you must have a Telnet software program on your computer. You can use the Telnet program directly or via your *Netscape* browser. There is a home page on WWW that allows you *Telnet* access to the database. Find it at *http://www.willamette.edu/~tjones/languages/NILLA.html*

Follow the steps below to access the database via Telnet:

• Click on the **Open** button in your *Netscape* browser and type in : *telnet://lingua.cltr.uq.oz.au* in the **Open Location** dialogue box.

The *Netscape* will open a telnet session window showing a sketch map of Australia as shown in the picture *(below).*


File Edit Session Network Connections
lingua.cltr.uq.oz.au
lingua.cltr.uq.oz.au --- Authorised clients are welcomed
Lingua is the main time-sharing machine for interactive users at the CLTR (Centre for Language Teaching and Research) and the the NLLIA (National Languages and Literacy Institute of Australia)
The CLTR is located at the University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Brisbane, AUSTRALIA
NT
Qld
WA
SA
NSW
Vic
Tas
Brisbane
NB. Under Section 76 of the Crimes Act,
It is a criminal offence to (a) access data without proper authority, or (b) delete, alter or insert data without proper authority
Maximum penalties (a) 2 and (b) 10 years imprisonment respectively
SunOS UNIX (lingua)
login:
Macintosh HD
Trash
7. The database system copyright notice will appear, and then the main menu.
8. Select which database you wish to access by typing in the appropriate number, or by placing the cursor next to your option and pressing the space bar.
Document: Done.

• At the **login** prompt type *dbguest* and hit return.

• At the **password** prompt type *NLLIA-db* and hit **return.**

You will see more information about the system and a

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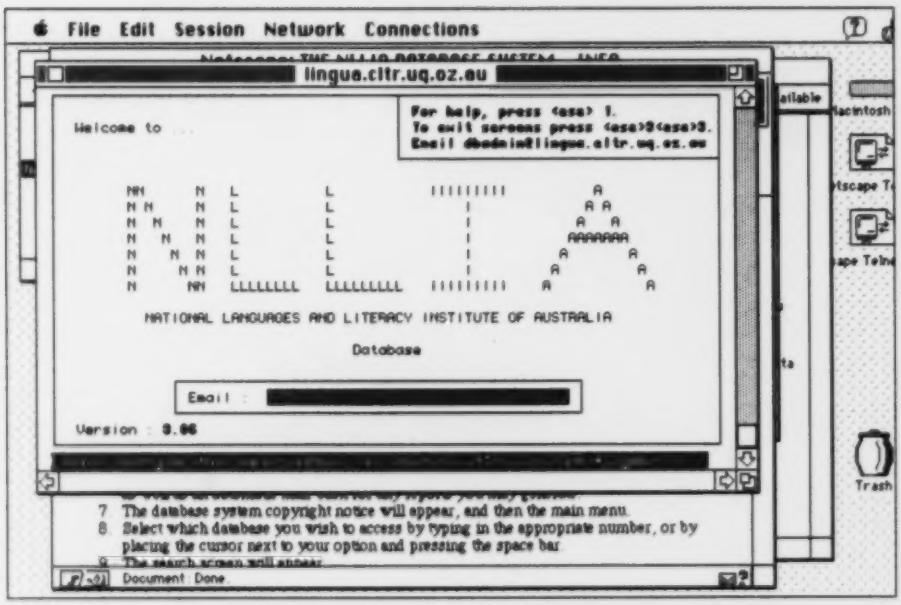
prompt asking you for your terminal type. If you don't know what terminal type is yours select VT100.
• Type *v* at the terminal type prompt and hit return. Now a small menu will appear.
• Select 'option 1' to access the database.

A window will appear with the welcome message. On the same screen you will see a box where you are asked to type in your email address *(see below).*


File Edit Session Network Connections
lingua.citr.uq.oz.au
Welcome to
For help, press <esc> ?.
To exit screens press <esc>?<esc>?.
NATIONAL LANGUAGES AND LITERACY INSTITUTE OF AUSTRALIA
Database
Email :
Version : 3.06
7 The database system copyright notice will appear, and then the main menu.
8 Select which database you wish to access by typing in the appropriate number, or by placing the cursor next to your option and pressing the space bar.
Document Done.
Trash

• Type in your email address in the email field.
At this point the database system copyright notice will appear, followed by the Main Menu.
• Select the database you want to search by typing its menu number or by using the arrow keys to highlight the Menu Item and hitting the space bar.
• On the Search screen compose your search following the prompts on the Help Line at the bottom of the screen.

A *Users Handbook* containing detailed information on how to access and use the NLLIA databases is available from Peter White, Director LATTICE Language and Technology Centre, University of Queensland.

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The ERIC Database

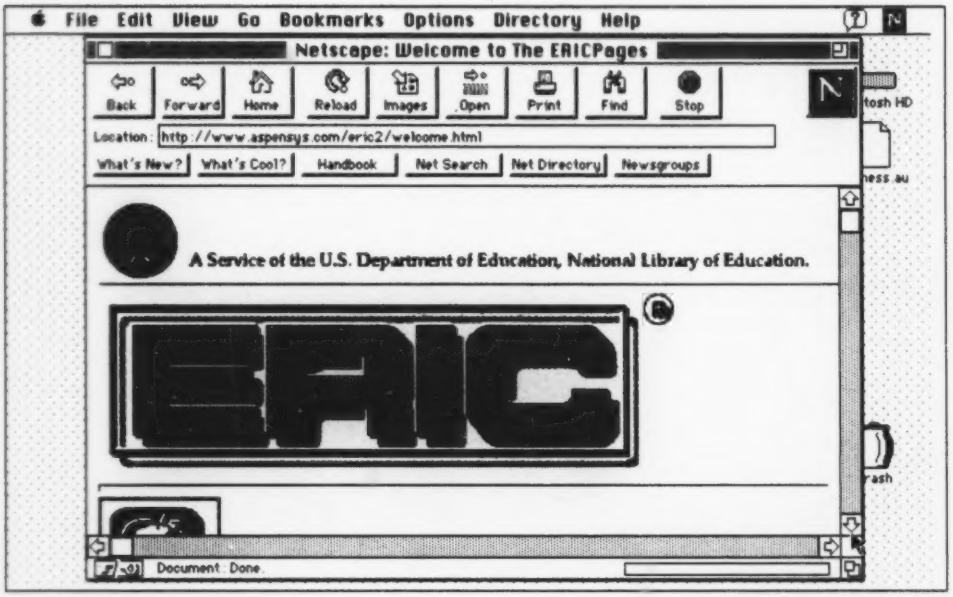
The Educational Research Information Centre (ERIC) is a US-based information system designed to provide users with ready access to an extensive body of education-related literature.

The ERIC database is the world's largest source of education information. It contains more than 850,000 abstracts of documents and journal articles on education research and practice. You can access the ERIC database via the Internet through World Wide Web or via Gopher. ERIC databases are also available in printed and CD-ROM versions.

ERIC's Web Address

- ERIC Database:
http://ericir.syr.edu/ERIC/eric.html

- ERIC Home Page:
http://www.aspensys.com/eric2/welcome.html



Full-text Documents?

Full texts of ERIC documents are not yet available through Internet. However, you can get two-page research syntheses in the form of *ERIC DIGESTS*. There are more than one thousand digests and approximately 100 new titles are produced each year.
The WWW address for ERIC Digests is:
http://gopher.indiana.edu:2002/eric_rec/gopher/ericdigs

The ERIC Clearinghouse

ERIC clearinghouses collect, abstract and index education materials for the ERIC database. They respond to requests for information in subject specific areas and produce special publications on current research, programs and practices. The ERIC clearinghouse on Reading, English and Communication provides educational materials, services and coursework to parents, educators, students, and others interested in the language arts.

The WWW address for ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading, English and Communication is:
http://www.indiana.edu:80/~eric_rec/

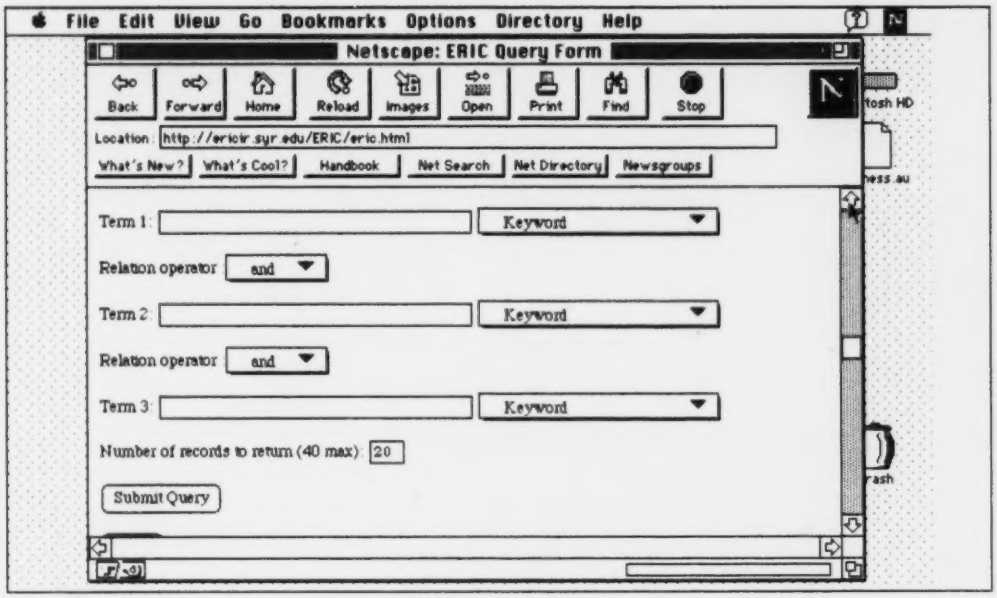
ERIC's clearinghouse on Reading, English and Communication is a great place for finding classroom resources for adult learners. Their Family Learning link provides access to a rich source of read-along stories.

Doing an ERIC Search

Before you begin make sure you are logged-on to Internet and your World Wide Web browser make sure *Netscape* is running. To do an ERIC search you must go the ERIC Query Page and compose a search query by filling in the query form on your screen.

Follow these steps to compose a search:
• Open **New Location** window and key in the address as: *http://ericir.syr.edu/ERIC/eric.html*
[This would open the Query page of ERIC database. If

you do not see the query fields on your screen, scroll down the page until the query fields are on the screen] *(see below)*



• Write your keyword for the search in the Term 1 field and select appropriate search type from the pull-down menu found right next to the query field.

[For example to search articles by Lemke, key in *Lemke* in the Term 1 field and select *Author* for the search type. You can compose more specific searches by using Term 2 and Term 3 fields as well.]

• Click on the Submit Query button and wait for a few seconds.

[Results of your query will be returned as shown in picture. *(see opposite page)* Scroll down the page to see more. Each record will list an ERIC No, Title, Author, Journal Citation, Language, Descriptors, Identifiers, and a short abstract of the document.]

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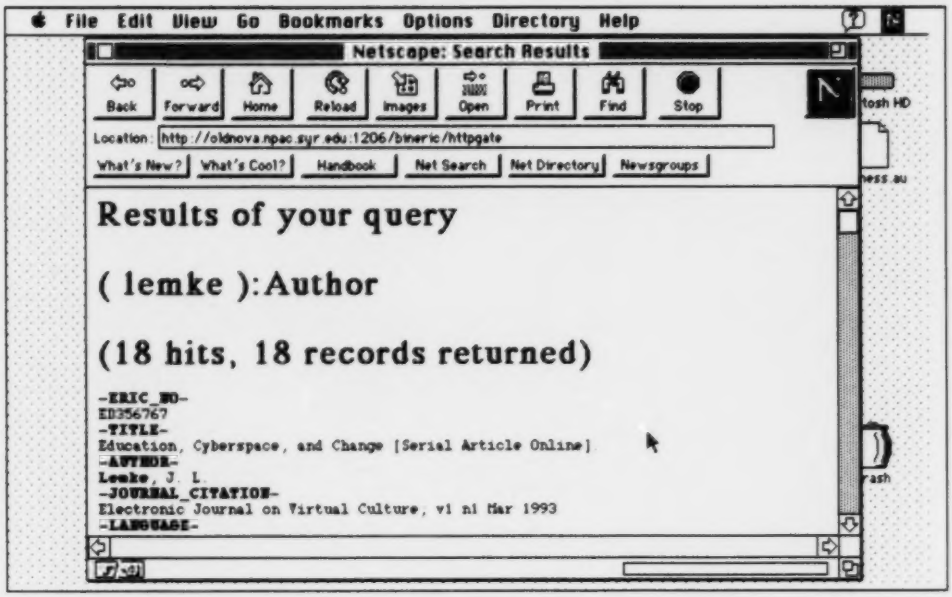
The ERIC database search by the author 'Lemke' *(see below)* resulted in 18 records including an abstract of a paper by Jay Lemke titled ' Education, Cyberspace, and Change' published in *Electronic Journal on Virtual Culture;* v1 n1 Mar 1993 *(see figure below).*



Note: Using keywords that are too general may return a large file many pages long. It takes longer for these files to download.

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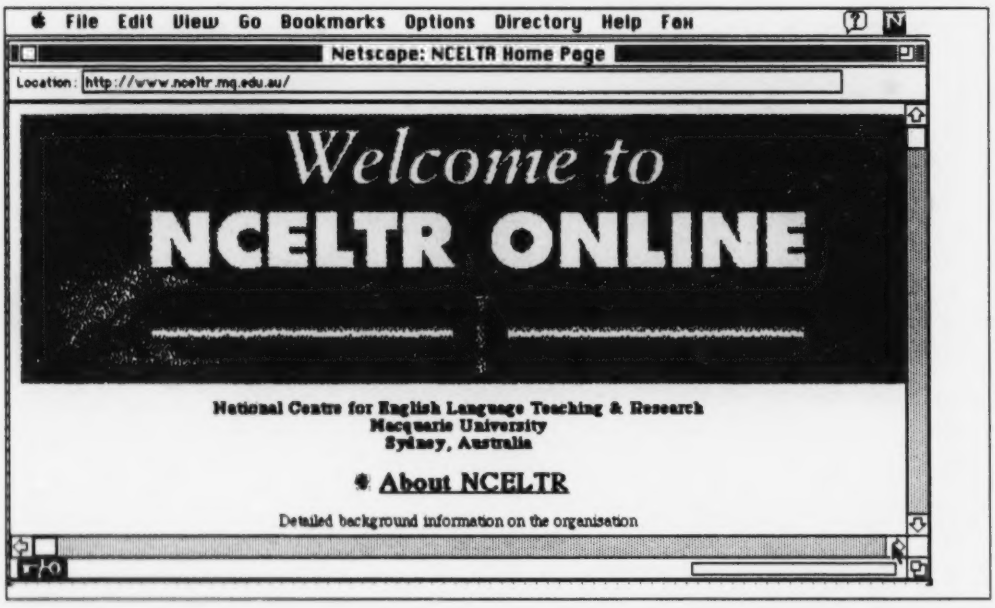
NCELTR RESOURCES

NCELTR is the National Centre for English Language Teaching and Research based at Macquarie University, in Sydney, Australia.

Accessing NCELTR

NCELTR Services and Databases can be accessed on-line via the World Wide Web and also through direct remote login.
The WWW address of NCELTR home page is :
http://www.nceltr.mq.edu.au

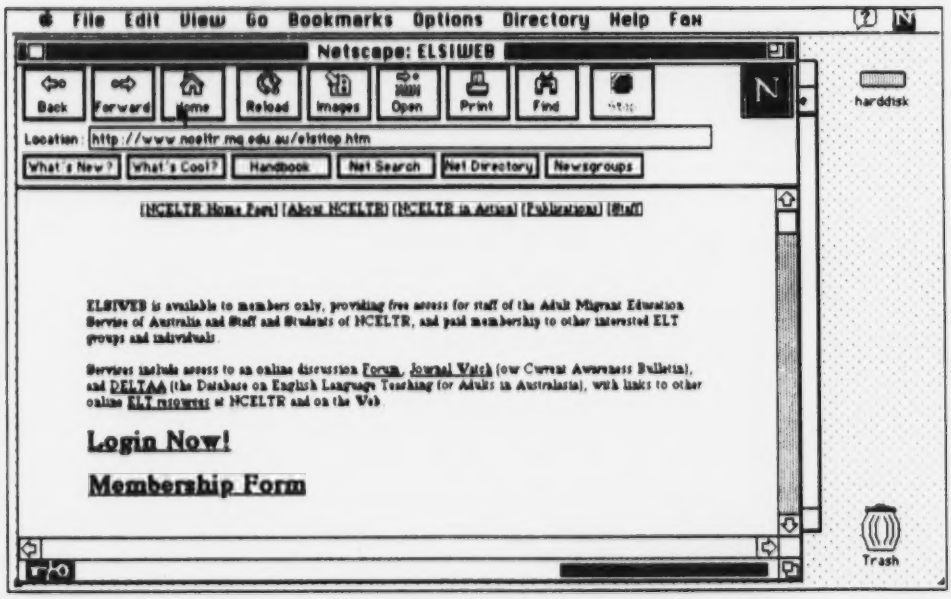


The NCELTR home page offers links to information on its courses, research programs and related services. Its 'NCELTR in Action' link takes you to pages that provide details of these services. From these pages NCELTR also offers access to its ELSIWEB bulletin board service. Some of its on-line services such as access to ELSIWEB and DELTAA database are restricted to members only. Some of these services are fairly recent and still being developed. For more current information visit the site yourself at the above WWW address.

NCELTR On-line Resources

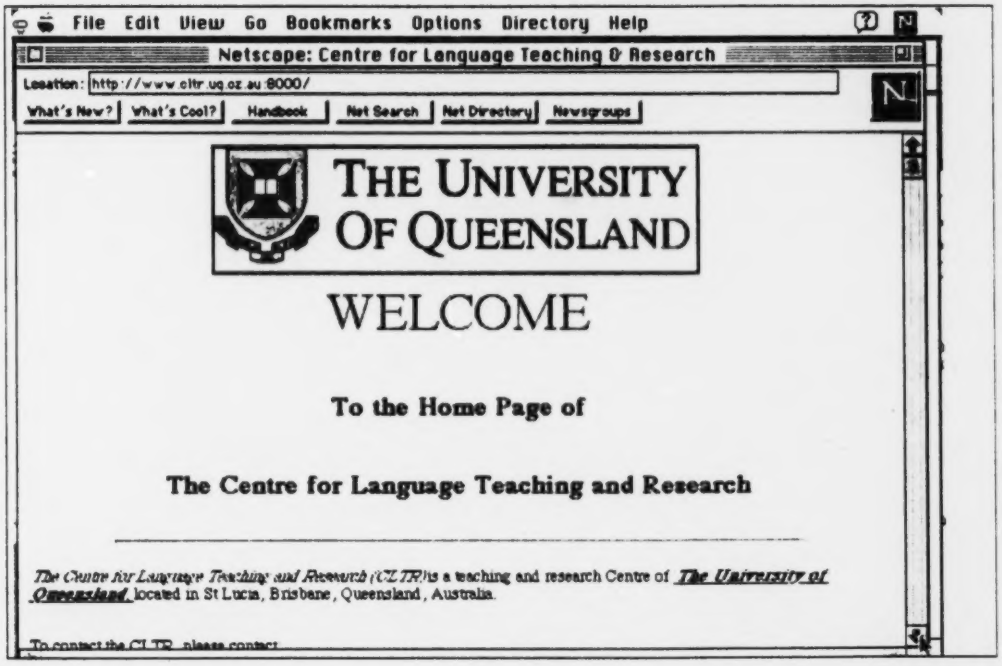
Direct access to NCELTR on-line resources is available to authorised users through its on-line library system. Users can also access this library service by dialling direct through their modem. The number to dial is 1800 656 831. Sydney users are expected to use the local number which is 02-878 5900. You will be prompted to give your login name and password. After verifying your identity the system will bring up some latest announcements before taking you to its main menu. The main menu offers you choices to access *Bulletins, Files Area, Message Area, Today's Callers List, Info Plus* and the *DELTAA Database*. This system uses DOS-like menu-based commands. There is a lot of information about NCELTR resources, recent acquisitions, conference announcements and other related items.

Using the direct dial-in access system requires more computer skills compared to the on-line Web home page. With time as more resources are put to the NCELTR web site the direct access system might become redundant.



AUSTRALIAN LANGUAGE & LITERACY INTERNET SITES

In the recent times many Australian Language and Literacy related sites have made their appearance on the Internet. Many more are about to go on-line. As these sites are continually changing, especially in the WWW environment and adding new information, it is not possible to accurately describe the structure and the content of a site.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Netscape: Centre for Language Teaching & Research
Location: http://www.cltr.uq.oz.au:8000/
What's New? What's Cool? Handbook Net Search Net Directory Newsgroups
THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND
WELCOME
To the Home Page of
The Centre for Language Teaching and Research
The Centre for Language Teaching and Research (CLTR) is a teaching and research Centre of The University of Queensland located in St Lucia, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.
To contact the CLTR please contact

CLTR Home Page

URL: *http://www.cltr.uq.oz.au:8000*
The CLTR is the Centre for Language Teaching and Research, located at University of Queensland, Brisbane. This page provides links to a number of CLTR resources. The link to *On-CALL Journal* takes

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you to the home page of the *Australian Journal of Computers and Language Education*. You can view articles from previous volumes and see calls for articles and guidelines for submitting manuscripts. Articles from volumes 4, 5 and 6 are available for on-screen viewing and printing.

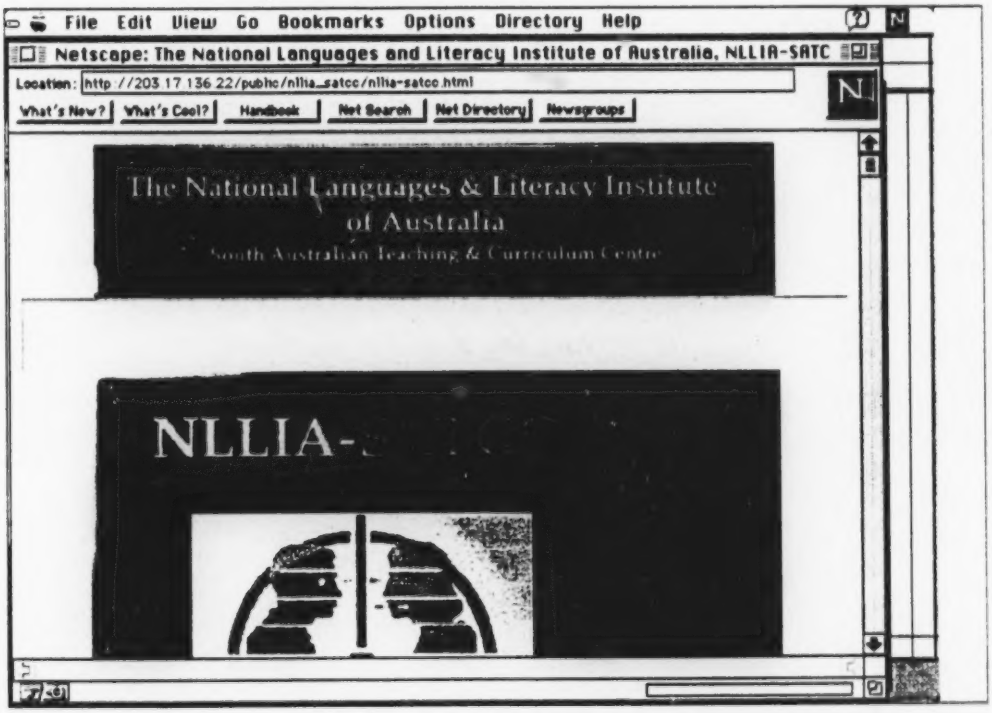
The CLTR home page gives information on their academic program and language laboratory. It also provides links to NLLIA and LATTICE home pages. Through CLTR's home page you can access the directory of staff phone numbers and email addresses, as well as some home pages developed by them. The site also provides access to the FTP and Gopher archives where you can find loads of software and other CLTR resources.

Another great site developed by Peter White.

NLLIA-SATCC Home Page

URL: *http://203.17.136.22/public/nllia_satcc/nllia-satcc.html*

The SATCC (South Australian Teaching and Curriculum Centre) home page fills the screen with their logo alone.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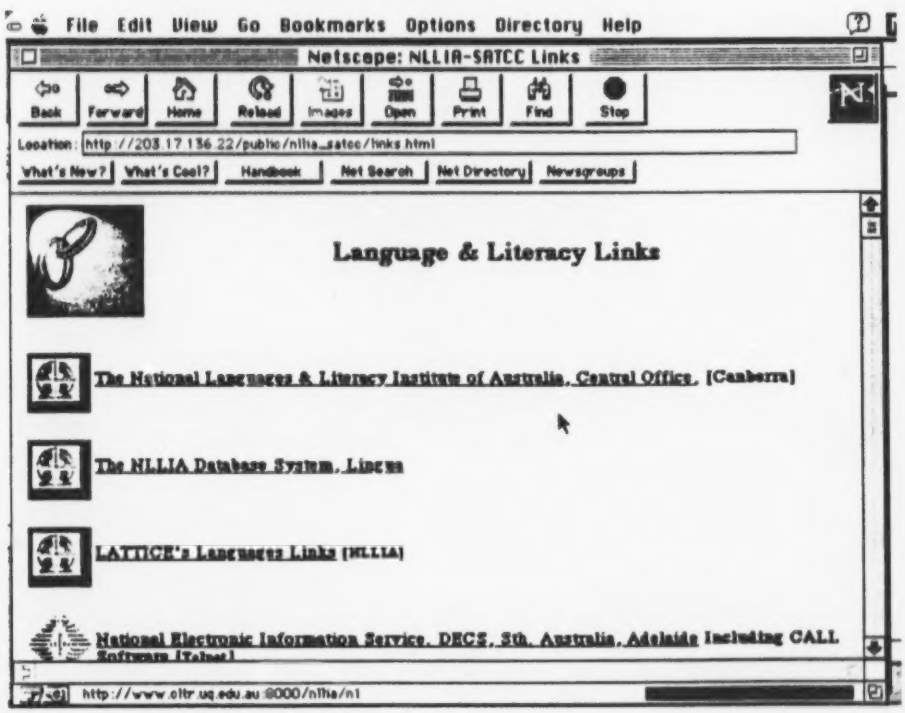
What's New? What's Cool? Handbook Net Search Net Directory Newsgroups
The National Languages & Literacy Institute of Australia
South Australian Teaching & Curriculum Centre
NLLIA-

There are four main links from this page. If you want to find out more about the history and background of SATCC click on their *about NLLIA-SATCC* link. You can also find information about their current projects from their projects link. This centre is involved in a number of projects including LOTE Pathways Project, Graduate Certificate in Professional Practice Project, Distance Education and Languages Project and Aborginal Literacy Project. The hypertext link to the Projects page provides information about some of their important projects.

The next link takes you to information about LLEISSA which is the Language and Literacy Education Information Services of South Australia. LLEISSA is a database; to access it contact the Manager of the clearing house. There is no link to the database directly from the home page but you can email the manager or download a request form.

The last link on the SATCC home page takes you to a page of Language and Literacy Links; a handy collection of pointers to important sites such as Australian Technology Enhanced Language Learning (ATELL), Centre for Advanced Research on Language Acquisition (CARLA), Centre for Language Teaching and Research (CLTR), NLLIA Database and Virtual CALL library among others.

The site is useful not only for the information it provides on the South Australian scene but also for the links it provides to some of the most relevent Australian language and literacy sites.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Location: http://203.17.136.22/public/nllia_satcc/links.html
What's New? What's Cool? Handbook Net Search Net Directory Newsgroups
Language & Literacy Links
The National Languages & Literacy Institute of Australia, Central Office, [Canberra]
The NLLIA Database System, Lincs
LATTICE's Languages Links [NLLIA]
National Electronic Information Service, DECS, Sth. Australia, Adelaide Including CALL Software [Telnet]
http://www.cltr.uq.edu.au:8000/nllia/nl

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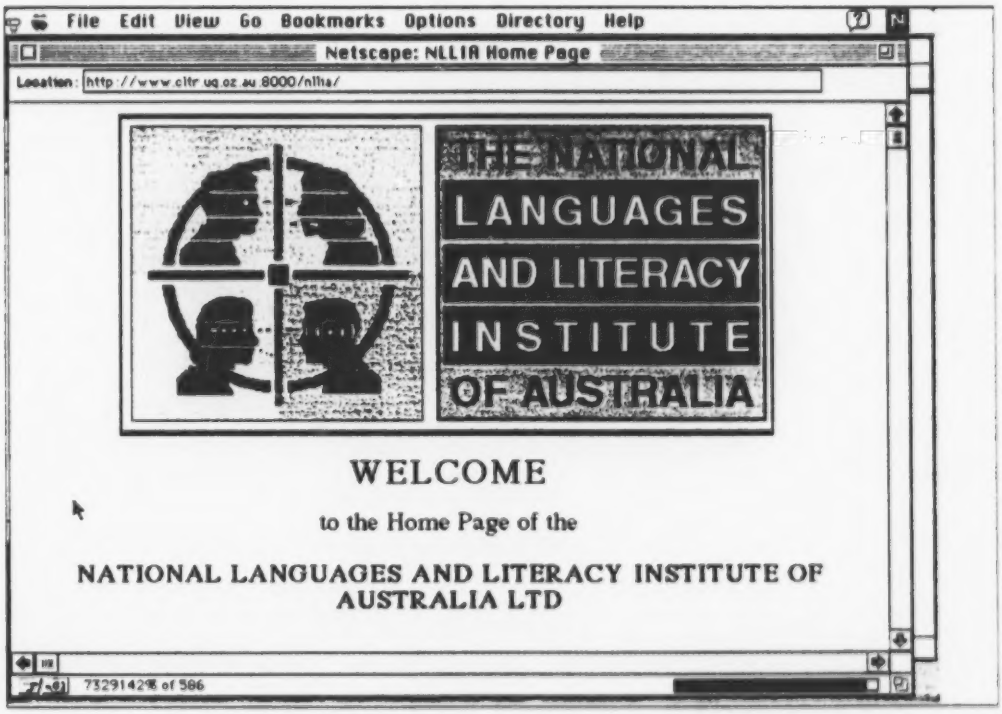
NLLIA Home Page

URL: *http://www.cltr.uq.oz.au:8000/nllia*

The National Languages and Literacy Institute of Australia (NLLIA) has centres in each of Australia's States and the ACT. They are mainly engaged in research and professional development activities for language and literacy education.

The NLLIA home page provides a comprehensive list of links to most of the NLLIA centres and research networks spread throughout Australia. There are pointers to NLLIA on-line database systems, ARIS, the NLLIA publications catalogue and a link to a detailed listing of language and literacy related sites on the Internet.

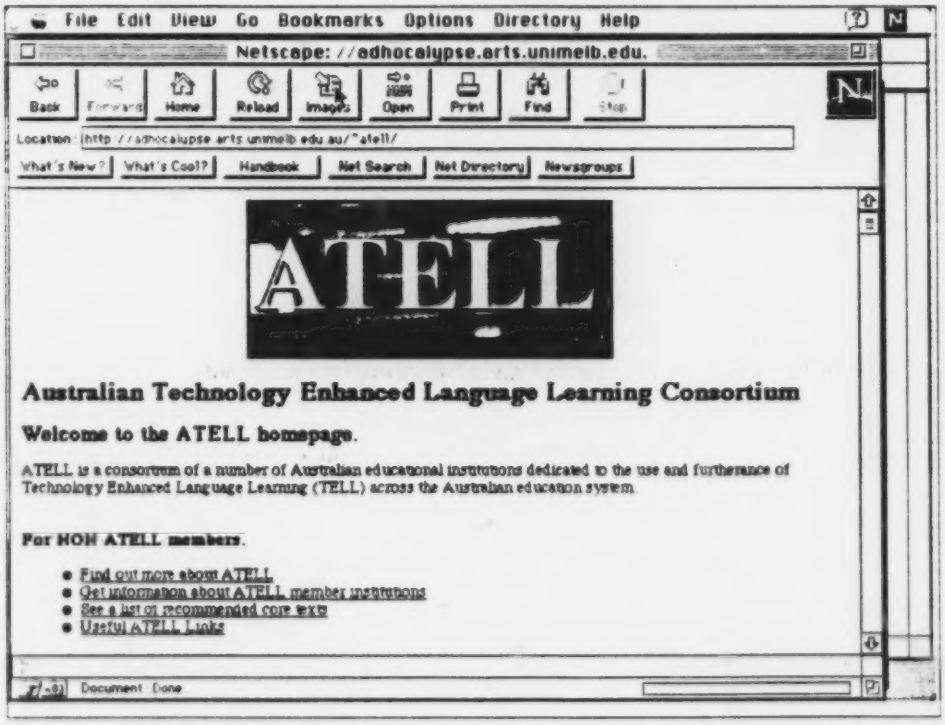


The site gives you ready access to all NLLIA resources spread across Australia. A must site for your *Netscape* **bookmarks** list

ATELL Home Page

URL: *http://adhocalypse.arts.unimelb.edu.au/~atell*

One of the aims of ATELL is to make the teaching and learning of modern languages (including ESL) more productive and efficient by harnessing modern technology.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Netscape: //adhocalypse.arts.unimelb.edu.
Back Forward Home Reload Images Open Print Find Stop
Location: http://adhocalypse.arts.unimelb.edu.au/~atell/
What's New? What's Cool? Handbook Net Search Net Directory Newsgroups
ATELL
Australian Technology Enhanced Language Learning Consortium
Welcome to the ATELL homepage.
ATELL is a consortium of a number of Australian educational institutions dedicated to the use and furtherance of Technology Enhanced Language Learning (TELL) across the Australian education system.
For NON-ATELL members.
Find out more about ATELL
Get information about ATELL member institutions
See a list of recommended core texts
Useful ATELL Links
Document: Done

Institutions can become members of the ATELL consortium for an annual fee, and access a range of technology-enhanced language learning resources, including a library, demonstration disks of Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL) software, information on funding sources and access to databases.

There are links to the LATTICE database, the NLLIA database on Pegasus and ATELL's database of CALL bibliography. The site is still developing and its links for the *ON-CALL* journal and demonstration language learning software are potentially very useful.

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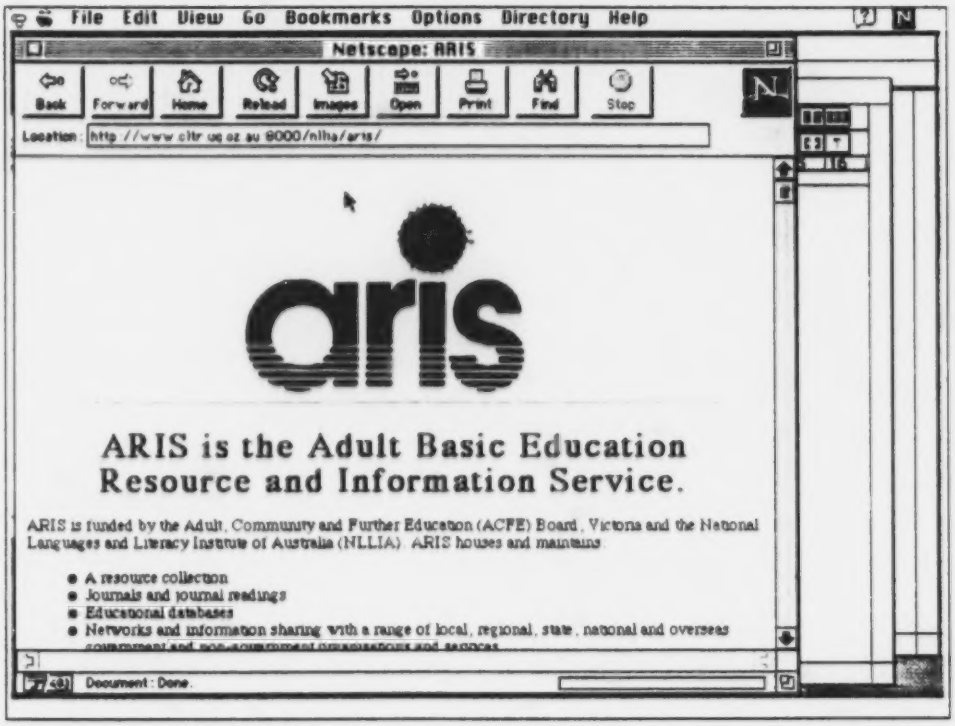
NLLIA-ARIS Home Page

URL: *http://www.cltr.uq.oz.au:8000/nllia/aris*

ARIS is the Victorian-based Adult and Basic Education Resource and Information Service. ARIS serves as a clearinghouse for adult literacy, language and numeracy resources and materials. It maintains a large collection of adult basic education resources which are available for borrowing. ARIS keeps up-to-date information on the developments of state and national literacy and numeracy projects.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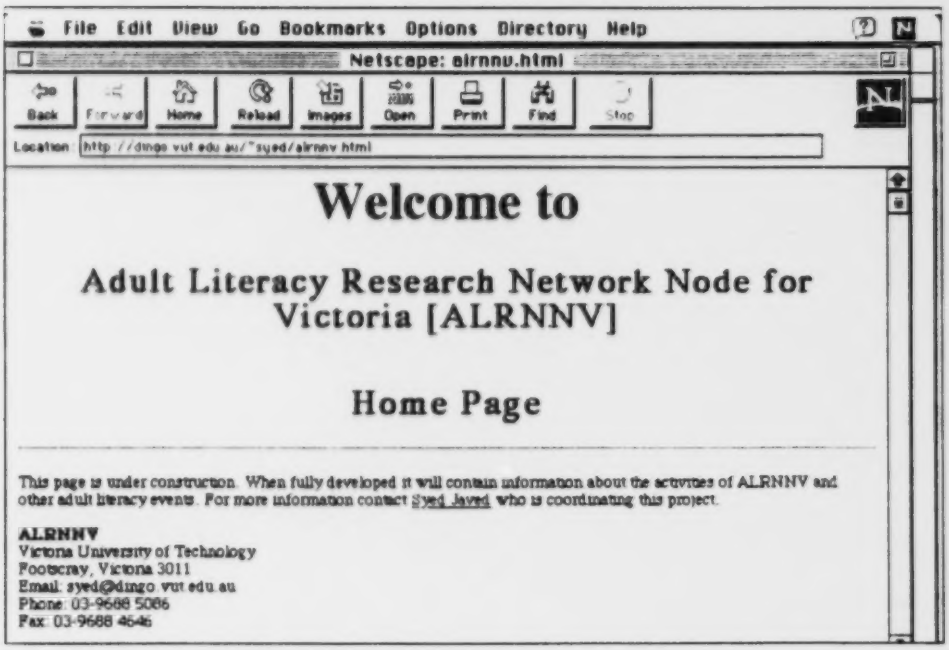
Back Forward Home Reload Images Open Print Find Stop
Location: http://www.cltr.uq.oz.au:8000/nllia/aris/
aris
ARIS is the Adult Basic Education Resource and Information Service.
ARIS is funded by the Adult, Community and Further Education (ACFE) Board, Victoria and the National Languages and Literacy Institute of Australia (NLLIA). ARIS houses and maintains:
A resource collection
Journals and journal readings
Educational databases
Networks and information sharing with a range of local, regional, state, national and overseas
Document: Done.

ALRNNV Home Page

URL: *http://yarra.vicnet.net.au/~wmit/alrnnv.html*

The Adult Literacy Research Network Node for Victoria. (ALRNNV) is a consortium of three Melbourne-based institutes namely Victoria University of Technology, Western Melbourne Institute of TAFE and Kangan Institute of TAFE. ALRNNV aims to enhance and promote research and development activities within the field of adult literacy and basic education. It is also involved in organising research seminars and sponsoring research projects.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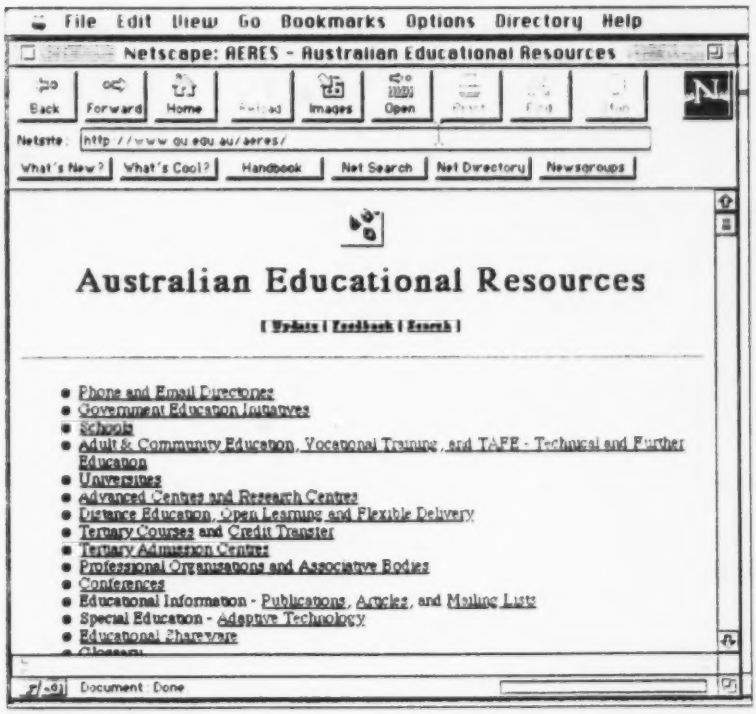
Location: http://dingo.vut.edu.au/~syed/alrnnv.html
Welcome to
Adult Literacy Research Network Node for Victoria [ALRNNV]
Home Page
This page is under construction. When fully developed it will contain information about the activities of ALRNNV and other adult literacy events. For more information contact Syed Javed who is coordinating this project.
ALRNNV
Victoria University of Technology
Footscray, Victoria 3011
Email: syed@dingo.vut.edu.au
Phone: 03-9688 5086
Fax: 03-9688 4646

The ALRNNV home page provides more information about its activities and has links to several language and literacy research sites. The site also provides links to home pages developed by language and literacy teachers from around the world. These home pages contain links to a wealth of resources for classroom teachers.

Australian Educational Resources - AERES

URL: *http://www.gu.edu.au/aeres/edsw/edsw.htm*

This is a great site for Australian Educational Resources. The educational shareware section of this site offers a large collection of Macintosh and PC shareware developed by teachers and parents. There is a good collection of languages and mathematics software.



Most of the Macintosh software is *Hypercard*-based. It is easily accessible and the download speed is reasonably fast. Alongwith the good programs there are some not-so-good ones as well. It is best to download a few programs, run them through a virus check before trying them to see if they are worth using with your students.

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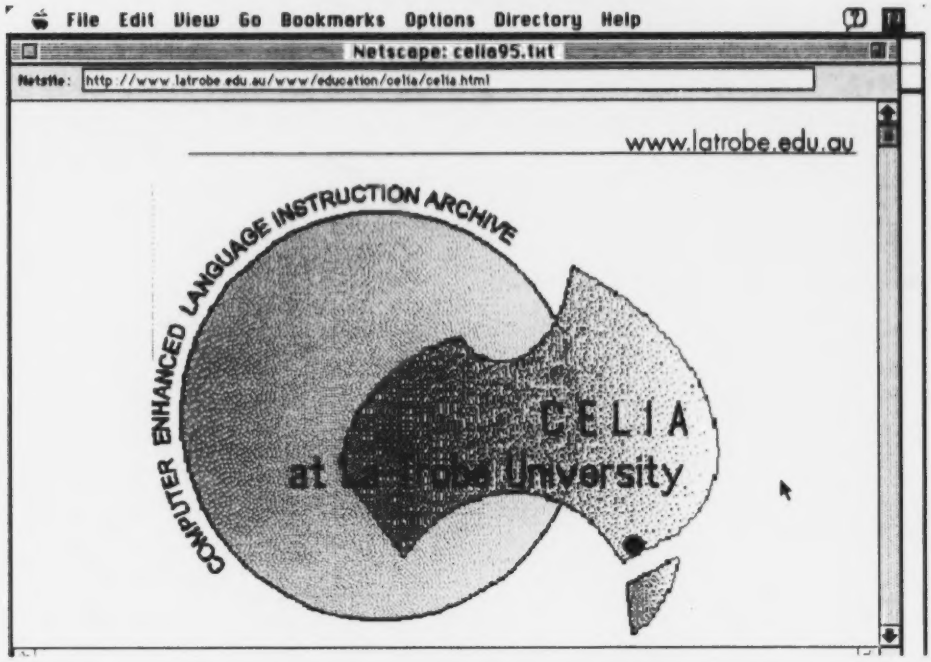
CELIA Software Library

URL: *http://www.latrobe.edu.au/www/education/celia/celia.html*
FTP: *ftp.latrobe.edu.au* Directory: */pub/CELIA*

CELIA is the archive of Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL) software located on the Latrobe University server. Originally CELIA was maintained at City University of New York. CELIA is a huge language and literacy shareware archive. Most of the programs are developed by language teachers from around the world. There are programs in the categories of Reading, Writing, Speaking, Vocabulary, Grammar, Communication and Teacher Resources.



Some of the programs are quite old but new programs are being added to the list. Here you will find demonstration versions of commercial CALL software as well. Because it is located at the Latrobe server, teachers in Australia have reasonably faster access to the archive and the download times are quite good.

INTERNATIONAL SITES

National Adult Literacy Database (NALD)

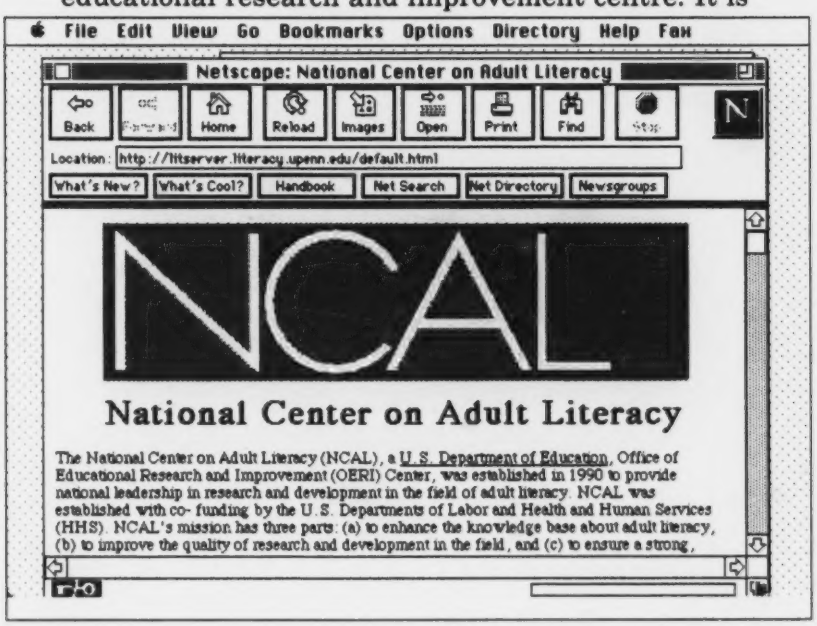
URL: *http://www.nald.ca*

NALD is a Canadian website and provides access to information about adult literacy programs, resources, services and activities from around Canada. The links available from this page include: *NALD Network Newsletter; Networks' Datebook; Learners Corner; Resources for Learners; Network News;* the *Literacy Bookshelf* and *Features*. NALD acts as a 'one stop' literacy information centre providing links to home pages of provincial adult literacy centres.

National Centre on Adult Literacy (NCAL)

URL: *http://litserver.literacy.upenn.edu/default.html*

NCAL is a US Department of Education-sponsored educational research and improvement centre. It is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Netscape: National Center on Adult Literacy
Back
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Reload
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Find
Location: http://litserver.literacy.upenn.edu/default.html
What's New?
What's Cool?
Handbook
Net Search
Net Directory
Newsgroups
NCAL
National Center on Adult Literacy
The National Center on Adult Literacy (NCAL), a U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI) Center, was established in 1990 to provide national leadership in research and development in the field of adult literacy. NCAL was established with co- funding by the U.S. Departments of Labor and Health and Human Services (HHS). NCAL's mission has three parts: (a) to enhance the knowledge base about adult literacy, (b) to improve the quality of research and development in the field, and (c) to ensure a strong,

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involved with applied research and development in the field of adult literacy and seeks to improve the quality of adult literacy programs through promotion and dissemination of research information.

The NCAL home page provides links to NCAL main activities and publications. There are links to related literacy organisations: the International Literacy Institute and the Literacy Research Centre. It is a good site for researchers and policy makers who have to keep in touch with the developments across the Pacific.

HCRC Home Page

URL: *http://www.cogsci.ed.ac.uk/hcrc/home.html*

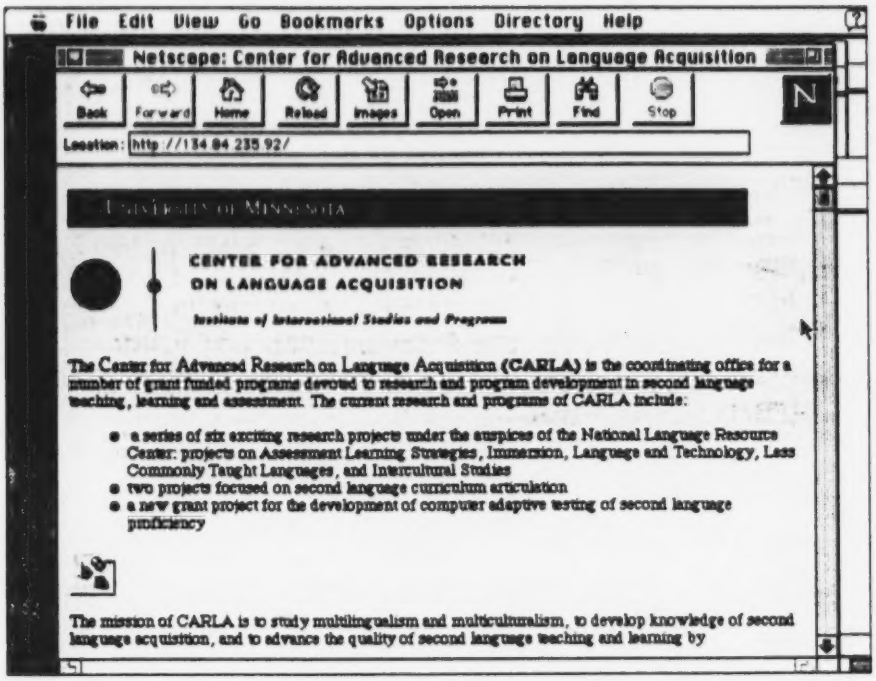
The Human Communication Research Centre [HCRC] is an interdisciplinary research centre based at the universities of Edinburg and Glasgow. The centre carries out basic research using an interdisciplinary approach and employs experts from the field of Linguistics, Congitive Science, Psychology and Artificial Intelligence. This home page provides information on some of the current research projects undertaken by the centre.

CARLA Home Page

URL: *http://carla.acad.umn.edu*

The Centre for Advanced Research on Language Acquisition [CARLA] is a University of Minnesota-based coordinating office for research and program development in second language teaching, learning and assessment. Currently the centre is coordinating research projects on Assessment Learning Strategies, Immersion, Language and Technology, Less Commonly Taught Languages and Intercultural Studies. The page does not offer many links but provides an email link for more information.

(see illustration overleaf)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CENTER FOR ADVANCED RESEARCH
ON LANGUAGE ACQUISITION
The Center for Advanced Research on Language Acquisition (CARLA) is the coordinating office for a number of grant funded programs devoted to research and program development in second language teaching, learning and assessment. The current research and programs of CARLA include:
a series of six exciting research projects under the auspices of the National Language Resource Center: projects on Assessment Learning Strategies, Immersion, Language and Technology, Less Commonly Taught Languages, and Intercultural Studies
two projects focused on second language curriculum articulation
a new grant project for the development of computer adaptive testing of second language proficiency
The mission of CARLA is to study multilingualism and multiculturalism, to develop knowledge of second language acquisition, and to advance the quality of second language teaching and learning by

The Centre for Literacy (CFL)

URL:
http://www.libertynet.org/~literacy/Literacy.html

CFL is a Philadelphia-based adult literacy organistion that provided free literacy instruction in reading, writing, math and English language to thousands of adult learners each year. This home page offers information on the activities of the CFL and programs run by them. There are links to samples of students' writing and other literacy organisations in the US. The home page also offers you access to LibertyNet home page, a non-profit community based Network, and a range of other literacy resource centres from different states of the USA.

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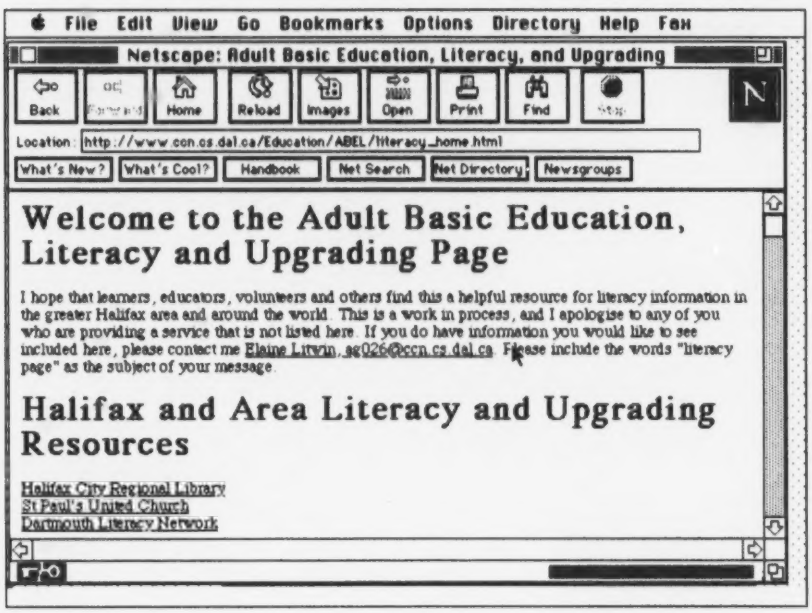
Adult Basic Education, Literacy and Upgrading page

URL: *http://www.ccn.cs.dal.ca/Education/ABEL/literacy_home.html*

This is a home page developed by Elaine Litwin from Halifax Literacy Services, Canada. The page provides useful information about Literacy and Upgrading resources from Halifax Area region. There are links to worldwide literacy resources including some links to Australian sites such as Council of Adult Education and World Times Home Page. The site is still under development.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Netscape: Adult Basic Education, Literacy, and Upgrading
Back Home Reload Images Open Print Find
Location: http://www.ccn.cs.dal.ca/Education/ABEL/literacy_home.html
What's New? What's Cool? Handbook Net Search Net Directory Newsgroups
Welcome to the Adult Basic Education, Literacy and Upgrading Page
I hope that learners, educators, volunteers and others find this a helpful resource for literacy information in the greater Halifax area and around the world. This is a work in process, and I apologise to any of you who are providing a service that is not listed here. If you do have information you would like to see included here, please contact me Elaine Litwin, ag026@ccn.cs.dal.ca. Please include the words "literacy page" as the subject of your message.
Halifax and Area Literacy and Upgrading Resources
Halifax City Regional Library
St Paul's United Church
Dartmouth Literacy Network

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Archives of Papers in Linguistics

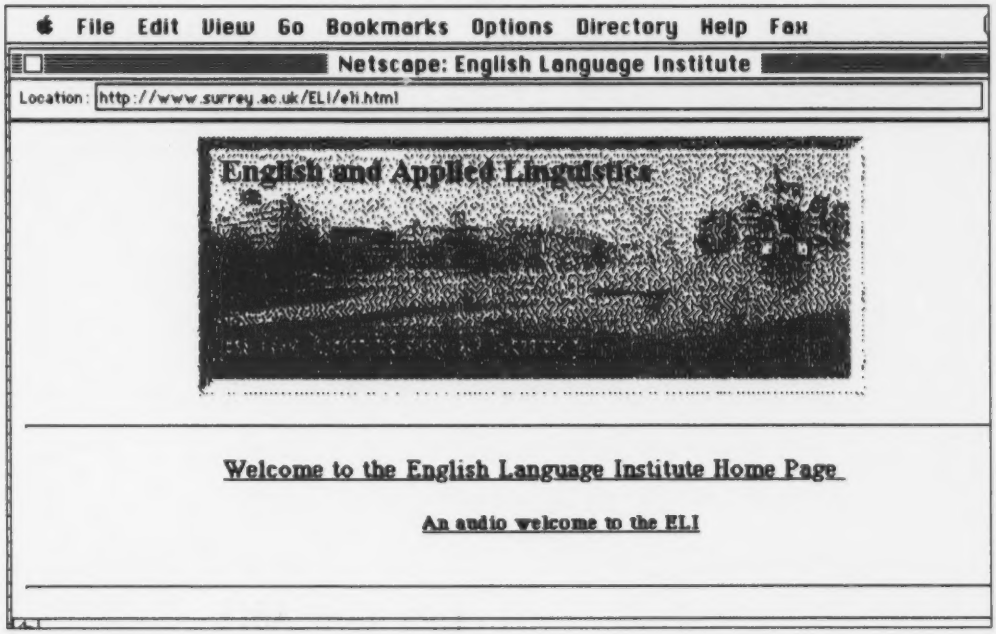
URL: *http://www.liv.ac.uk/~tony1/linguistics.html*

This site from the University of Liverpool offers access to a collection of papers written by Berber Sardinha, H.Collins, S. Thompson and G.Thompson. Liverpool working papers in applied linguistics are also available from this site along with a link to Linguistics Virtual Library. If you are interested in the University of Liverpool linguistics materials this site will be useful.

ELI Home Page

URL: *http://www.surrey.ac.uk/ELI/eli.html*

This home page of English Language Institute (ELI) from the University of Surrey offers a range of useful information for prospective students and language teachers. The ELI offers a postgraduate diploma and an MA in Linguistics (TESOL) for language teachers. The diploma and MA are run on a distance learning basis, and the program boasts students from all over the world.


File Edit View Go Bookmarks Options Directory Help Fax
Netscape: English Language Institute
Location: http://www.surrey.ac.uk/ELI/eli.html
English and Applied Linguistics
Welcome to the English Language Institute Home Page
An audio welcome to the ELI

The ELI home page offers links to a *Directory of MA Dissertations* that contain abstracts of research projects undertaken by ELI masters students. Other links include *Research Projects, Self Access, Resources in Applied Linguistics, News* and *Searching the Internet.*

It is a well-designed WWW page with some very useful information for persons interested in research in Lingistics.

EFL Links for Researchers

URL: *http://info.bris.ac.uk/~limdw/eflres.htm*

This page has been developed by an M.Ed. student of Bristol University who is involved with educational research in language learning. The page has been put together with a view to helping the language researcher with some useful links in the ESL/EFL area.

There are more than thirty links from this page that lead to a variety of useful resources of the Internet. The link to the University of Liverpool archive of linguistics papers on discourse analysis gives access to many different papers on lexical cohesion, business English plus many more which can be downloaded to disk. There are links also to *TESL-EJ*, an electronic journal on Teaching English as a Second Language, English Teachers Electronic Newsletter and The Times Educational Supplement.

Linguistic Funland

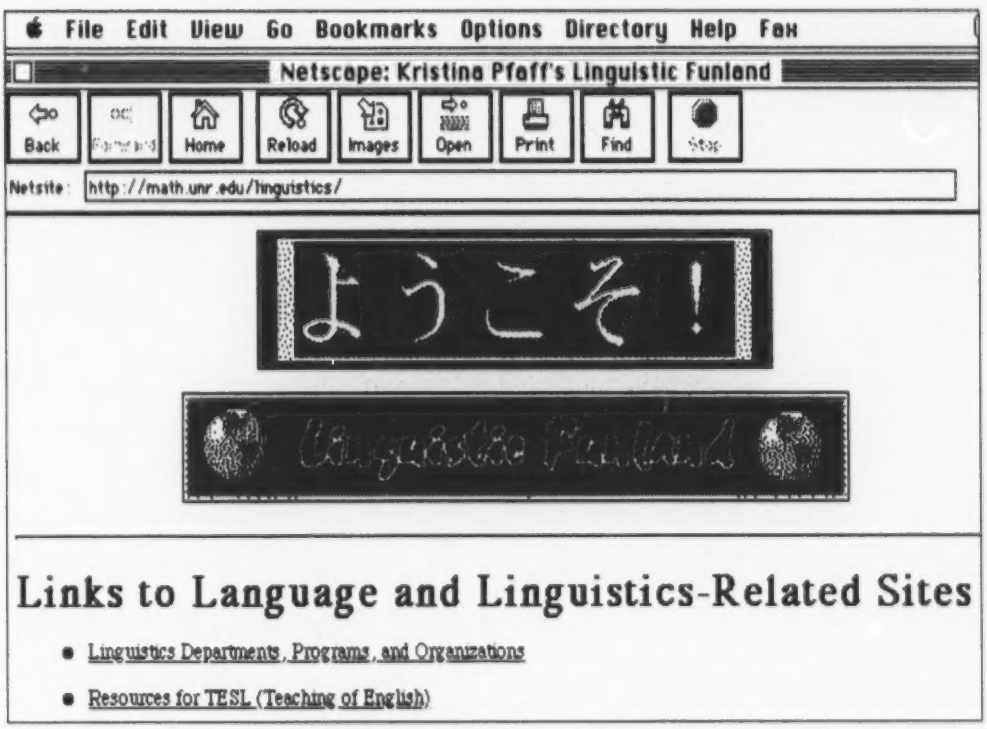
URL: *http://math.unr.edu/linguistics/kristina.html*

Linguistic Funland home page is another popular site for language teachers on the Internet, This page is maintained by Kristina Pfaff-Harris who has put together a collection of interesting links for language teachers. From this page there are links to eight associated pages offering a wealth of resources.

(continued from overleaf)

Pages fall under following categories:

- Linguistics Departments, Programs and Organisations
- Resources for TESL
- Computer Mediated Communication
- Annotated and Lexical Databases; Tagging, Corpora
- Resources for Languages other than English
- Computational Linguistics Links
- Links to More Linguistic Resources
- Links to Electronic or Online Journals, Working Papers etc.

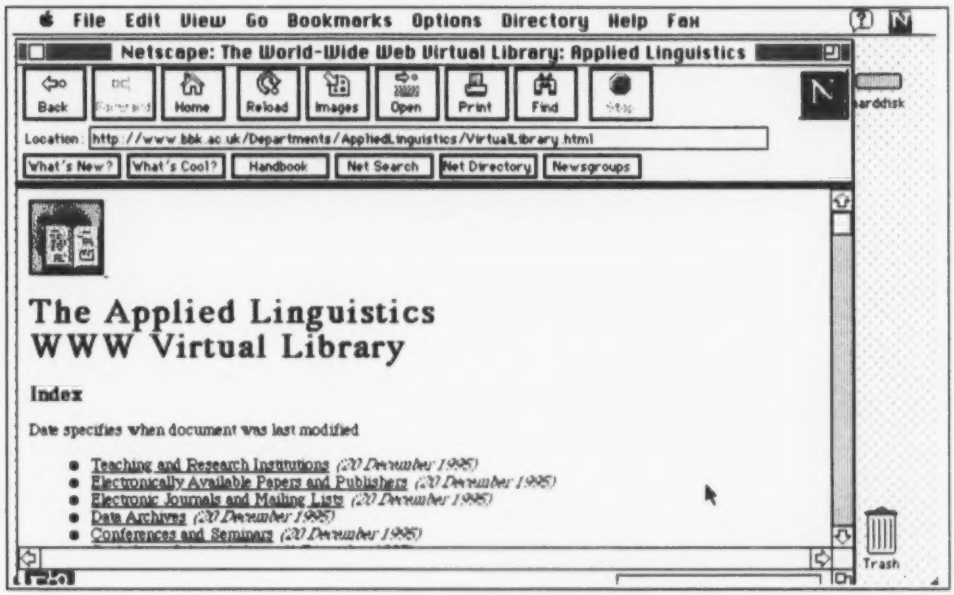


The link to the Electronic Journals page will take you to a page containing links to 16 different journals and papers from the field of ESL and Linguistics.
Linguistic Funland is a useful site - add it to your list of *Netscape* bookmarks.

Applied Linguistics Virtual Library

URL: *http://www.bbk.ac.uk/Departments/AppliedLinguistics/VirtualLibrary.html*

This link provides ready access to selected papers and journals on applied linguistics. The main page provides links to teaching and research institutions in the US and many European countries. There is a link to electronic journals and mailing lists and another link to the data archives of some mailing lists. To find useful information be prepared to dig deeper into the maze of connected home pages and indexes. Addition of a searchable index would greatly enhance the value of this site.

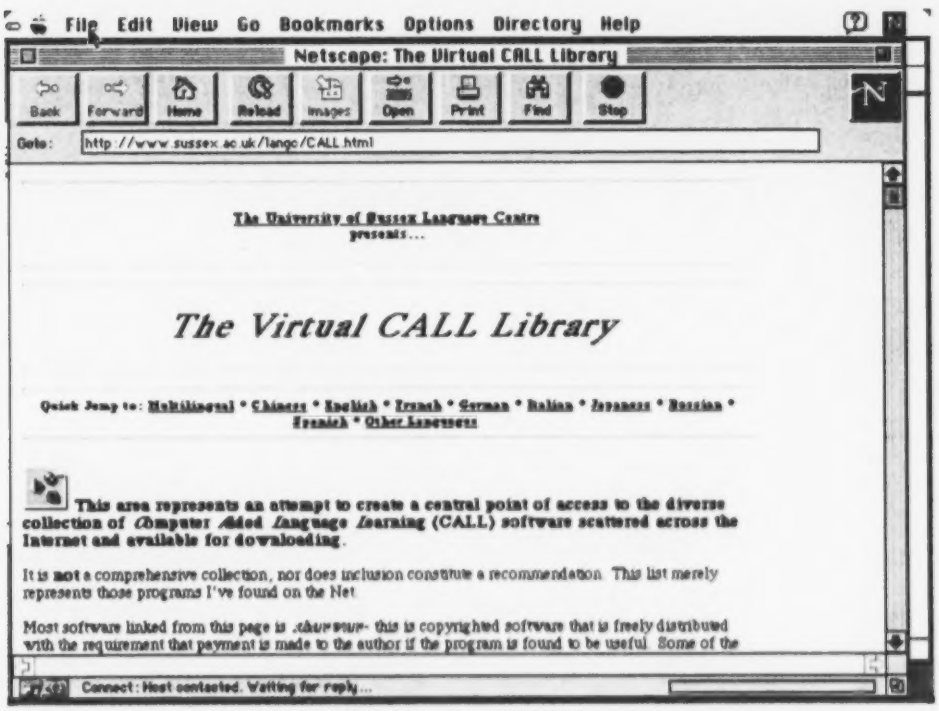


BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The Virtual CALL Library

URL: *http://www.sussex.ac.uk/langc/CALL.html*

Offered by the University of Sussex Language Centre, this sites boasts of providing a central access point to a diverse range of Computer Aided Language Learning software from all corners of the world. Most of the material available for downloading is either shareware or freeware. There are also quick jumps to selected sites for CALL software for learning English, French, Chinese, German, Russian, Spanish, Italian, Multicultural and other languages.


File Edit View Go Bookmarks Options Directory Help
Netscape: The Virtual CALL Library
Back Forward Home Reload Images Open Print Find Stop
Goto: http://www.sussex.ac.uk/langc/CALL.html
The University of Sussex Language Centre
presents...
The Virtual CALL Library
Quick Jump to: Multilingual • Chinese • English • French • German • Italian • Japanese • Russian • Spanish • Other Languages
This area represents an attempt to create a central point of access to the diverse collection of Computer Aided Language Learning (CALL) software scattered across the Internet and available for downloading.
It is not a comprehensive collection, nor does inclusion constitute a recommendation. This list merely represents those programs I've found on the Net.
Most software linked from this page is shareware- this is copyrighted software that is freely distributed with the requirement that payment is made to the author if the program is found to be useful. Some of the
Connect: Host contacted. Waiting for reply...

If you are accessing the home page from a networked site or from a high speed modem it is worth trying to get hold of some software for evaluation, even if it is usually quicker and more convenient to download software from an Australian-based site.

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LANGUAGE AND LITERACY WEB SITES

The following address/URL list is a small collection of web sites particularly relevent to ESL and literacy researcher. It is not a comprehensive list of all the language and literacy sites on the Internet. New sites are emerging on the WWW almost daily and sometimes old sites are moved or cease to exist. Readers may find that some of the addresses/URLs may change without notice.

(Many sites and addresses listed below are taken from the list of languages and linguistics sites compiled by Peter White of Centre of Language Teaching and Research, University of Queensland.)

Adults Learning Maths
http://www.gold.ac.uk/alm/welcome.html

AGFL Home Page
http://www.cs.kun.nl/agfl/
Affix Grammars over a Finite Lattice, University of Nijmegen, Netherlands.

Applied Linguistics at Birkbeck College, University of London
http://www.bbk.ac.uk/Departments/AppliedLinguistics/

Australian National University Social Science Page
http://coombs.anu.edu.au/

Bill Daly's Home Page on Writing and Computers
http://cougar.vut.edu.au/~dalbj/

Carnegie Mellon University Language Learning Resource Information Centre.
http://ml.hss.cmu.edu/llrc

CELIA Software Library
http://www.latrobe.edu.au/www/education/celia/celia.html

Centre for Textual Studies
http://info.ox.ac.uk/~ctitext2/
The home page of CTI Centre for Textual Studies at Oxford University.

Chris Corbel's Home Page on On-line Literacy
http://www.arts.unimelb.edu.au/Dept/AppLing/chris.html

Chronicle of Higher Education
http://chronicle.merit.edu/

An electronic journal of higher education policy and development issues.

Computer Mediated Communication Bibliography
http://shum.huji.ac.il/jcmc/rudybib.html

Contagram
http://allserv.rug.ac.be/~dnoel/index.html
Contrastive grammar site at the University of Ghent, Belgium.

De Proverbio Electronic Journal
http://info.utas.edu.au/docs/flonta/DPbooks

Department of Foreign Languages Home Page, Virginia Commonwealth University
http://www.fln.vcu.edu
Offers links to LOTE resources and links to locally produced teaching materials in hypertext format.

Dept of languages and Linguistics, University of Essex
http://www.essex.ac.uk/linguistics

Dept of Linguistics Home Page, Melbourne University
http://adhocalypse.arts.unimelb.edu.au/Dept/Linguistics/home.html

Dept of Linguistics, University of Potsdam, Germany
http://www.ling.uni-posdam.de/

Dr. Robert Peckham's Home Page, University of Tennessee
http://www.utm.edu/departments/french/french.html or
http://www.utm.edu:80/departments/french/french.html

EdNA Home Page
http://www.edna.edu.au/

Electronic Journals on the Web
http://info.anu.edu.au/elisa/elibrary/ej.html

Electronic Serials at Australian National University
http://coombs.anu.edu.au
The Coombs site is a comprehensive listing of language resources and sites including Aboriginal languages.

English for Science and Technology
http://www.wfi.fr/est/est1.html

English Teachers Resources
http://www.tcom.ohiou.edu/OU_Language/lang-english.html

Exchange: An ESL Electronic Journal
http://deil.lang.uiuc.edu/exchange/
From University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Foreign language Learning Centre, Southern Methodist University

http://129.119.20.11
Links to sites pertaining to language and culture study.

Head-Driven Phrase Grammar Structure
http://ling.ohio.state.edu/HPSG/hpsg.html
From Linguistics at Ohio State University.

History of Languages Home Page
http://adhocalypse.arts.unimelb.edu.au/Dept/Linguistics/

Hyperglot Software Publisher
http://www.learningco.com/

Indo-European Home Page, University of Frankfurt
http://www.rz.uni-frankfurt.de/home/ftp/pub/titus/public_html
Central web site for comparatists, Indo-Europeanists etc.

Institute for the study of Adult Literacy
http://www.psu.edu/institutes/isal
From Pennslyvannia State University

Intercultural e-mail Classroom Connections
http://www.stolaf.edu/network/iecc
Postings from teachers seeking international e-mail connections for language classrooms.

Kristina Pfaff's Linguistic Funland
http://math.unr.edu/linguistics/kristina.html

Languages Link Homepage, University of Wisconsin
http://polyglot.lss.wisc.edu/lss/lsspage.html

LEO Lab English Page
http://www.aec.ukans.edu/leo/English.html

Library Catalogues
http://www.vicnet.net.au/vicnet/libs.html

Life-Long Learning
http://www.otan.dni.us/cdlp/cdlp.html
California distance learning project

Linguist
http://www.ling.rochester.edu/linguist/contents.html
The Linguist is a mailing list on the Internet with more than 7000 subscribers.

Linguist Database
http://engserve.tamu.edu/files/linguistics/linguist/dbasehelp.html
OR *http://tam2000.tamu.edu/~linguist/dbasehelp.html*

Linguistics Association of Great Britain
http://clwww.essex.ac.uk/LAGB/
From the University of Essex.

Linguistics Bibliographic Search Facility
http://c1www.essex.ac.uk/search/

Linguistics Dept. Home Page, University of Edinburgh
http://www.ling.ed.ac.uk

Linguistics Home Page, University of North Carolina
http://www.unc.edu/depts/ling.html

MIT Linguistics Home Page
http://web.mit.edu/linguistics/www/home

Open University of UK HomePage
http://hcrl.open.ac.uk/ou/ouhome.html

Oxford Univesity Language Centre
http://info.ox.ac.uk/departments/langcentre/

Ruth Vilmi's Home Page
http://www.hut.fi/~rvilmi/

Self-Access Centre Home Page
http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/ilc/
From Chinese University of Hong Kong.

Swarthmore College Language Lab on the Web
http://www.swarthmore.edu/Humanities/langlab/

TESL-EJ
http://cc2000.kyoto-su.ac.jp/information/tesl-ej/index.html

The List of Language Lists
http://info.ox.ac.uk/departments/langcentre/langlists.html
From Comrie and Everson, Oxford University. A comprehensive list of Language related mailing lists.

The On-line Books Page
http://www.cs.cmu.edu/Web/books.html

The WELL Conferences
http://www.well.com/conf
A focal point of information for WELL conferences.

WordNet Lexical Reference System
http://www.cogsci.princeton.edu/~wn/
An on-line lexical reference system from Princeton University

World Wide Web Consortium
http://www.w3.org

Yamada Language Centre at University of Oregon
http://babel.uoregon.edu/yamada/guides.html
A comprehensive guide to language resources on the Web.

Language and Literacy

MAILING LISTS

ADLTED-L

listserv@max.cc.uregina.ca

Canadian Adult Education Network. A broad world-wide discussion group.

Adult_Literacy

listproc@fox.vut.edu.au

An unmoderated mailing list of adult literacy practitioners mainly from Victoria, Australia.

AEDNET

listproc@pulsar.acast.nova.edu

An international network of individuals interested in adult education. An electronic journal on adult education is distributed through AEDNET.

ALTLEARN

listserv@sjuvm.stjohns.edu

Alternative approaches to learning discussion. Concerned with learning strategies.

CHAT-SL

listserv@latrobe.edu.au

ESL students general discussion list.

EDNET

listserv@lists.umass.edu

Education Net. A very active list of educational professionals interested in exploring the potential of internet.

EDSTYLE

listserv@sjuvm.stjohns.edu

Learning Styles Theory and Research List. Discusses all forms of information on learning styles.

ENVIR-SL

listserv@latrobe.edu.au

ESL students discussion list on environmental issues.

EVENT-SL

listserv@latrobe.edu.au

ESL students discussion list on current events.

Learner

listserv@nysernet.org

A moderated discussion group for adult learners.

Literacy

listserv@nysernet.org

A moderated general discussion group for people interested in adult literacy. US based.

MOVIE-SL

listserv@latrobe.edu.au

ESL students discussion list on the cinema.

MUSIC-SL

listserv@latrobe.edu.au

ESL students list on discussing music.

NETEACH-L

listserv@thecity.sfsu.edu

An active discussion list of techers of English interested in using technology and Internet.

NIFL-Workplace

listproc@novel.nifl.gov

Based at Pennsylvania State University this list features discussion about workplace literacy issues such as marketing, instruction, curricula, assessment, evaluation, research and policy.

NLA

majordomo@world.std.com

A list on National Literacy Advocacy (US public policy issues). Created to help advocates informed about national public policy issues.

Numeracy

majordomo@world.std.com

Numeracy electronic mailing list is for adult education practitioners interested in sharing ideas on adult basic maths instruction. US based.

RIGHT-SL

listserv@latrobe.edu.au

ESL students discussion list on Human Rights issues.

SPORT-SL

listserv@latrobe.edu.au

ESL students discussion list on Sports issues.

TCHR-SL

listserv@latrobe.edu.au

For teachers with e-mail class projects.

TESL-CA

listserv@cunyvm.cuny.edu

A sub-list of TESL-L on issues of computer assisted language learning and educational technology.

TESL-L

listserv@cunyvm.cuny.edu

A very active international discussion list of teaching English as a second language. Has many branches or sub-lists. To join a sub-list you must first join the TESL-L list.

TESLIT-L

listserv@cunyvm.cuny.edu

A sub-list of TESL-L on issues of adult education and literacy.

TESLMW-L

listserv@cunyvm.cuny.edu

A sub-list of TESL-L for material writers of ESL.

TESP-L

listserv@cunyvm.cuny.edu

A sub-list of TESL-l on issues of teaching English for Specific Purposes.

TRAVL-SL

listserv@latrobe.edu.au

ESL students discussion list on travel.

WEC-L

listserv@netcom.com

Forum for discussion on innovative workplace literacy and training programs. US based.

NEWSGROUPS

- *aus.adult.literacy.teachers*
- *k12.chat.teacher*
- *k12.lang.art*
- *k12.lang.deutsch-eng*
- *k12.lang.esp-eng*
- *k12.lang.francais*
- *k12.lang.russian*
- *misc.education*
- *misc.education.language.english*
- *alt.literacy.adult*

GLOSSARY

account When you are registered to use a particular computer system, you are given an account. Associated with the account are a unique user name and a password. You must enter these to show that you are authorised to use the computer system.

address A unique name or number identifying a computer user or computer. Addresses are used in network communication in transmitting messages to a particular person or machine.

archive Collection of files related to a particular subject, which are stored on computer and made available to the network community via world wide web or FTP.

bps Bits per second. A measurement used to describe how fast data is transmitted. Often used for describing Modem speeds.

browser An application program that provides easy-to-use tools for exploring and retrieving information from servers. *Netscape* and *Mosiac* are popular browsers for world wide web.

client A computer that uses the services of another computer to access information. A client computer dials a server computer and accesses Internet services provided by the server.

domain name A structured name for a computer in a network. eg *dingo.vut.edu.au*

download The act of transferring a file from a server to a client computer.

email An electronic mail that can be sent on computer networks.

editor A computer program designed for creating and modifying text and hypertext files. Web Editors are used in creating world wide web pages.

edu. Standard letters used to identify educational domains.

Eudora A software program used for managing electronic mail on client computers.

file A collection of data capable of being handled as a single identity and referred to by a single name.

FTP File Transfer Protocol. The standard method for transferring files between different computer systems connected to the Internet.

gopher A browser tool developed for retrieving text based data using on-screen menu. A precursor to world wide web browsers.

host A computer system usually a server where data is stored. Every host on the Internet is identified by a unique address.

IP Address A unique set of digits identifying a computer connected to a network and used by the communications programs. eg. 203.10.72.1 is an IP address for a server maintained by VICNET.

IRC Internet Relay Chat. A form of 'party line' that enables many Internet users to take part in a real-time group conversation by typing messages.

login To correctly identify yourself to a computer system as an authorised user and begin an Internet session. Normally to login you need to give a valid user name and password. To disconnect from the system is termed as log-off.

Modem Data communication equipment that converts a computer's digital signals to analogue signals that

can be transmitted over standard telephone lines. Digital and cellular modems also allow data to be transmitted over both fibre optic and microwave media.

Newsgroup A subdivision of network news where items covering particular field of interest are posted and stored. eg. misc.kids.computer is a newsgroup for discussion on use of computers by children.

PPP Point to Point Protocol. A form of connecting to the Internet in a live, active mode, such as across a modem. PPP is an official engineering standard for the Internet and offers data compression and security checks on link.

protocol An agreed set of rules by which messages passed from one computer system to another are encoded and interpreted.

SLIP Serial Line Internet Protocol. A live Internet connection similar to PPP which lack some of the PPP's more advanced features like data compression.

TCP/IP Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. These represent two most important protocols used on the Internet. They ensure that messages passed from one computer to another are interpreted correctly.

Telnet A software program on a client computer which enables you to connect from that computer to another one on the Internet.

URL Uniform Resource Locator. A unique address for locating a Web or FTP based document. URLs commonly begin with the letters http.

WWW World Wide Web. A system for transmitting pages of multimedia information across the

Internet, which are accessed through a browser like *Netscape* or Cello.

MUD Multi-User Dungeon. A 'dungeon and dragons' type of game that many people at a time can play. It involves text-based real-time conversations.

Acknowledgement
This glossary was compiled with the information obtained from the following sources:
• John Levine and Carol Baroudi's title, *Internet for Dummies*, 2nd Edition, published by IDG Books, 1994.
• AUSNET Internet Service Provider's *Internet Publicity Pack*.